

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,169

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1980

Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, foggy early, fair later. 2-12 (13-54). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 7-12 (45-54). CHAMBERS: Tuesday, overcast. Temp. 5-13 (41-55). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 12-41 (54-106). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. —7-2 (19-32).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Fl.
Algeria	4.80 D.	Greece	35 Dr.	Norway	70 K.
Australia	1.35 A.	India	15 Ru.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Bahamas	0.50 D.	Iran	25 Rials	Spain	0.50 P.
Bahrain	2.00 D.	Italy	1.30 L.	Sweden	2.00 Kr.
Belgium	36 B.F.	Japan	360 Y.	Switzerland	1.25 F.
Bombay	2.00 R.	Korea	100 W.	Taiwan	20 N.T.
Canada	1.00 C.	Lebanon	1.50 L.	Tanzania	1.25 Sh.
Ceylon	200 R.	Luxembourg	40 F.	Turkey	1.25 L.
Denmark	4.25 D.	Malaysia	250 M.	U.S.A.	1.00 \$
Dubai	5.00 D.	Mexico	20 P.	Yugoslavia	20 D.
Egypt	70 P.	Morocco	20 Dirh		
France	6.50 F.	Poland	20 Zloty		
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Romania	10 Lei		



Lillian Carter, the president's mother, tries to pin a Carter-Mondale medal yesterday on her son's political opponent Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California in Portland, Maine. Both were seeking the support of the Democrats in the primary that President Carter won. Gov. Brown finished third.

Carter Wins Primary in Maine, But Kennedy Is a Close Second

By David S. Broder

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 11 (WP) — President Carter won his second victory of the year over Sen. Edward Kennedy last night, but the margin in the Maine town caucus was so small that it suggests a close fight for the Democratic presidential nomination is not quite over.

With 89 percent of the delegates to the state Democratic convention chosen by a number of voters five times the size of the 1976 turnout, Mr. Carter had a lead of 6 percentage points, far from the 22-point margin by which he defeated Sen. Kennedy last month in Iowa.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, finished in a surprising third place.

Official returns gave President Carter 877 delegates (45 percent), Mr. Kennedy 752 delegates (39 percent) and Gov. Brown 224 delegates (12 percent). Seventy-four delegates (3.8 percent) were uncommitted.

Those percentages will determine the allocation of the 22 Maine delegates to the national nominating convention.

In actual votes, President Carter's margin over Sen. Kennedy was about the same as indicated by the delegate allocation. The official numbers showed Mr. Carter with 13,660 votes (45 percent), Sen. Kennedy with 12,041 (39 percent), and Gov. Brown with 4,404 (14 percent). Uncommitted delegates got 502 votes (2 percent).

Gov. Joseph Brennan of Maine, Sen. Kennedy's chief backer in the state, said that it was a "great victory" for the senator because Mr. Carter "failed to win a majority of either the popular vote or the delegate vote."

But White House Press secretary Jody Powell said: "We won in New England, and that's the bottom line." He said that the Massachusetts senator's defeat in his own region would have to be considered a major setback for Sen. Kennedy.

"If he can't win here, where he has an unlimited ability to put in resources and people and he has the field to himself, with the president locked in the White House, then where can he win?" Mr. Powell asked.

In Washington, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, Robert Strauss, said: "This is a good solid win." Mr. Strauss said he had talked to President Carter, who was at Camp David, Md., and said that the president was extremely pleased by the results.

Actually, both sides had reason for satisfaction. Mr. Carter was an underdog in Maine when Sen. Kennedy entered the race last fall. Sen. Kennedy said after his big loss in Iowa that he had to win both the Maine caucuses and the Feb. 26 U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to meet Mr. Genscher in Bonn on Feb. 19. But reported plans for other West European foreign ministers to join in the talks collapsed after France's announcement last week.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Genscher said: "The prospects for arms limitation talks proposed in December, 1979, the prospects for an avoidance of a return to the cold war, will improve through solidarity with the U.S., not the reverse."

In today's statement, he said: "Those who wish to secure peace and who wish to come through the crisis must make clear above all else that every attempt to separate Europe and the United States will fail."

Mr. Genscher also brought West Germany closer to outright support of the U.S. call to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer if Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

He praised the stand taken by a senior West German sporting official, Willi Weyer, who said in a newspaper interview yesterday that the postponement of the Moscow Olympics was the only answer.

"He considers the significance of the Olympic Games not to be compatible with the situation in Afghanistan," Mr. Genscher said. "It is to be hoped that this attitude will prevail among representatives on the International Olympic Committee."

Rebels Worry Afghan Rulers

The Afghan government statement was issued at the end of a five-day visit to Kabul by a special envoy of Premier Indira Gandhi of India, but it was clearly aimed at Pakistan and Iran.

The Afghan government has been particularly worried by rebel activity.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Afghans Call On Pakistan For Talks

KABUL, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — The Soviet-backed Afghan government today called for peace talks with Pakistan and said that it was seeking friendly relations with all neighboring countries.

A government statement said that it wished to solve its problems with Pakistan through peaceful and amicable negotiations, provided Pakistan adopted a more responsible attitude toward Afghanistan.

"The Afghan government wishes to continue its all-sided efforts of maintaining friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, particularly neighbors like the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and Iran," the statement said.

Western Unity Urged

Meanwhile, West Germany appealed for West European solidarity with the United States today to counter tensions caused by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Following France's opposition to a planned five-nation meeting of West European foreign ministers and the United States to discuss the Afghan situation, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, emphasized the need for a common Western stand.

Mr. Genscher, in a statement to the press, said that an overall strategy by the West was "the necessary response to events in Afghanistan."

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Babrak Karmal

Iranian Agency Discounts Quotation Bani-Sadr Is Reported To Ease Hostage Terms

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 11 — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran was quoted today as saying that his government no longer demanded extradition of the deposed shah before the release of the American hostages, who are now in their 100th day of captivity. He said the release could come "perhaps even in the coming days."

But Paris, the official Iranian news agency, said that he was misquoted in the interview in the French newspaper Le Monde. It did not elaborate on the alleged misquotation.

Le Monde quoted Mr. Bani-Sadr as saying that release of the hostages could come if the U.S. government acknowledged what he said were its past crimes in Iran and recognized his government's "right to obtain the extradition of the shah and the restitution of his fortune."

He said that Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would have to "ratify" the position. There was no indication that Mr. Bani-Sadr had the backing of the Islamic militants who have been holding the hostages since Nov. 4.

Asked if the hostages might be removed in the interim from the guard of the Islamic militants and entrusted to Iranian officials, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying "It is a possibility I envisage for the coming days." But he had not received permission from the Revolutionary Council he heads, the newspaper said.

Tribunal Approval

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he had received council approval for his proposal that a tribunal to investigate U.S. actions in Iran be combined with an international commission to investigate the shah's rule, the newspaper said. It quoted him as saying that the proposal was now before Ayatollah Khomeini and that Mr. Bani-Sadr hoped for a response in two days. The idea for an international commission was proposed by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

At the United Nations in New York, UN spokesman Rudolf Stauder said that Mr. Waldheim's negotiations for the release of the hostages "are at a very sensitive stage" and that the secretary-general would not comment on the newspaper report.

The United States will not declare its guilt in advance to win release of the hostages, State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said today in Washington. Mr. Carter described Mr. Bani-Sadr's statements as interesting, but said that there would be no State Department comment until the full text of the Bani-Sadr interview was seen.

"I am ruling out the United States declaring its guilt to any crimes, specified or unspecified," Mr. Carter said. "We have also said that we would be willing and anxious to discuss the differences between us."

Policy Shift Seen

The two statements, when put together, appear to be a new expression of U.S. policy, that the United States would be willing to take part in a tribunal investigating the Iranian charges against the United States and the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, but that



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

the United States would not be willing to start that process by declaring its guilt in a deal for the release of the hostages.

A spokesman for the Muslim militants holding the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said today that they would free or hand over their captives to authorities if ordered to do so by Ayatollah Khomeini. But he said they did not expect the ayatollah to give such an order because in "one of his speeches he said the United States must not expect as to retreat one step. They must give us the shah and his wealth."

He added that when the ayatollah's son, Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, visited the embassy last Friday, he told the students to maintain their position and not to change it until the shah, who is in Panama, was extradited.

Advice to Brezhnev

On the subject of reports of Soviet troop movements near the Iranian border, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted by Le Monde: "I don't know if this measure is linked to the situation in Afghanistan or if it constitutes pressure on the Iranian government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nobel Co-Winner Resigns Peace Movement Leaders Split in Dispute in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The Northern Ireland peace movement, united to heal divisions, has split in a confrontation involving the two women who led it for most of four years and shared the 76 Nobel Peace Prize.

Betty Williams, 36, who with Mairead Corrigan, 35, founded the movement in 1976, founded the split. There were indications she and the group's chairman, former Unionist politician Peter MacLachlan, might set up a splinter group. Mr. MacLachlan also resigned.

Mrs. Williams' resignation reportedly followed criticism of her and Mr. MacLachlan by Ciaran McKewin, a journalist who was considered the ideological leader of the group. It is believed that at a meeting of the executive committee, followed months of tensions over policies, personalities and finances, and was centered on McKewin's and Mrs. Corrigan's support for granting the sup's special category status to provisional Irish Republican Army prisoners who are demanding political rights in Ulster jails, according to members at the meeting.

Mr. McKewin has taken over the peace group.

Miss Corrigan's resignation may be financial problems for the movement because the headquarters was bought with £200,000 (60,000) subscribed personally to by Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Williams the people of Norway and referred to the group in 1976. The money is in a separate fund known as the Peace People Trust, which is administered by Mr. McKewin.

Last month, Miss Corrigan's sister, Ann McGuire, committed suicide in her home in Belfast, depressed over the deaths of her three

young children in August, 1976. It was their deaths — by a car driven by an IRA man — that led to the formation of the peace movement.

2 Policemen Killed by Mine

BELFAST, Feb. 11 (AP) — Two Northern Irish police officers patrolling the border with the Irish Republic died in a land mine explosion today, police reported. No group claimed responsibility.

Police said that the officers were traveling by car between the villages of Roslea and Lisnakeen in County Fermanagh, 70 miles southwest, when terrorists exploded the mine buried in the road.

Resigns After Verdict

The prosecution had asked for terms of 12 years for Hagen and Lischka and five years for Heinrichsohn. He resigned from his office as mayor of the Bavarian town of Burghausen and gave up his membership in the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party, after the verdict was announced.

The judge described the men as "not coming from the first row of

Helped Deport 50,000 French Jews 3 Ex-Nazis Imprisoned for War Crimes

By John Vinocur

COLOGNE, Feb. 11 (NYT) — A West German court, closing what is likely to be one of the country's last major war crimes trials, today found three former members of the Nazi SS elite guilty of complicity in the deportation of 50,000 Jews from occupied France to Auschwitz.

Stressing that the three defendants "completely and fully understood" that they were sending the Jews to their deaths, and not to work camps as their defense attorneys argued, Judge Heinz Fassbender read the verdict and sentences while the three one-time Nazi functionaries bowed their heads.

The longest term, 12 years, was received by Herbert Hagen, 66, who was chief of the SS information service's Jewish section and commander of the Nazi police force in the Atlantic region of France.

A 10-year sentence was given Kurt Lischka, 70, the former chief of the Nazi security police in occupied France. A six-year term was given Ernst Heinrichsohn, 59, a former SS member.

The prosecution had asked for terms of 12 years for Hagen and Lischka and five years for Heinrichsohn. He resigned from his office as mayor of the Bavarian town of Burghausen and gave up his membership in the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party, after the verdict was announced.

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From left, Ernst Heinrichsohn, Kurt Lischka and Herbert Hagen are shown before they were sentenced to prison for sending 50,000 French Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

4 Killed, 6 Hurt Palestinians Shell Village Of S. Lebanon Christians

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (WP) — The Christian Phalangist enclave in southern Lebanon erupted today in heavy fighting as Palestinian guerrillas entrenched in the Crusader castle at Beaufort blanketed a small Christian Lebanese village with an artillery barrage, killing four persons and wounding six.

The casualties were the worst in southern Lebanon in more than a year. Christian militias commanded by Maj. Saad Haddad responded with heavy shelling on Beaufort and the coastal city of Tyre, and expectations of some kind of involvement by Israeli armed forces if the fighting continues at the current pace.

The artillery duels, which began shortly before dawn and continued through midday, shattered the relative calm that has prevailed in southern Lebanon for several weeks.

However, southern Lebanon has been tense during the on-and-off redeployment of Syrian troops from Beirut and other coastal regions in the north to positions along the eastern border. The withdrawal of the Syrian forces, which appeared to be suspended amidst warnings by Lebanese officials that a resumption of the civil war was imminent, raised fears in Israel that the Palestine Liberation Organization would escalate attacks in the south.

Today's fighting began when the PLO fired from Beaufort on Dir Mimas, a small Christian village near Qlaiaa, several miles north of the Israeli border. Military officials said that 101mm and 122mm cannon, mortars and heavy machine guns were fired on Dir Mimas and Ramat Arnoun, further to the north.

Dir Mimas, with a population of 1,500, is in a valley directly beneath Beaufort Castle, a heavily fortified position atop a steep hill between the Mediterranean coast and the Syrian border. The shelling was the heaviest since the PLO fired 700 rounds of artillery shells on Dir Mimas in a 24-hour period on Oct. 20. Guerrillas also reportedly infiltrated the village before daybreak and planted explosives alongside two houses, killing a Lebanese man and a girl.

Maj. Haddad, whose Israeli-supported militia controls a buffer 5 miles deep and 60 miles along the border from the Mediterranean to the foothills of Mt. Hermon, issued an urgent appeal on the Voice of Israel radio for support by the Israeli Army. "We can't afford this kind of loss of our population," Maj. Haddad said. "I call upon the international conscience to inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Not Expecting Large-Scale Allied Military Support in Gulf

By Michael Gledler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — If the United States and the Soviet Union were poised in the Gulf on the brink of military confrontation, would troops and ships of U.S. allies be there alongside American forces?

Although the question is simple, the answer is complicated, because U.S. planners do not want to weaken the defense of Western Europe, where most of the NATO forces face the great bulk of Soviet-led Warsaw Pact armies across the West German border.

Many planners believe that a U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Gulf could quickly spread to Europe.

From interviews with White House, State Department and Pentagon officials, it seems probable that the United States does not expect any large-scale military support in the Gulf from Western Eu-

rop, and none from Japan, whose forces are too small and too far away.

Rather, the United States wants its allies to improve their own defense and mobilization readiness in Europe, a move that could free additional U.S. forces — basically those held in reserve in the United States — for action in the Gulf.

Would Need Help

Thus far, contacts with the allies have been aimed at securing access routes, overflight rights and bases on the Indian Ocean.

But if the United States is going to fight, it will need real help, mostly in the form of naval forces, especially in the Persian Gulf, officials suggested that a policy was emerging to bring more pressure on U.S. allies.

Despite months of turmoil in the area, the issue of whether only U.S. troops should fight for Western Eu-

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Portugal Flights Curbed

LISBON, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — A four-day strike by Portugal's air traffic controllers today paralyzed international flights, but services to the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores were unaffected.

At Full IOC Meeting

U.S. Olympic Panel States Case for Changing Games

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 11 (AP) — Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, went before the International Olympic Committee today to present the U.S. case for moving, canceling or boycotting this year's Summer Games in Moscow.

The meeting was closed, and no official statement was issued immediately. But IOC sources said that Mr. Kane and Col. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, answered questions for an hour.

Mr. Kane explained that he was putting forward the feelings of the United States as well as those of President Carter, who has called for the Olympics to be moved or canceled if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The two Americans had to answer some critical questions. Sources said that Mr. Kane handled the questions well and that the session was dignified.

No Response

An IOC member asked Mr. Kane: "What have you done to educate the American public about the running and meaning of the Olympic Games?"

Mr. Kane said nothing in reply, sources said.

Before Mr. Kane and Col. Miller went into the meeting, some members proposed that the IOC defer a decision about the Games and call a special session in two or three months in the hope that the world situation will have changed.

South American members and some from Europe spoke in favor of

the idea. But those at the meeting agreed to reach a decision before the meeting ended.

Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, has insisted that the Games cannot be taken away from Moscow or canceled. He appeared to have the support of most of the IOC, but some members had doubts about making a final decision.

The IOC is meeting before the Winter Games, which start Wednesday.

U.S. Backs IOC on Taiwan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The United States today intervened in a New York State Supreme Court case, opposing the admission of Taiwanese athletes to the Winter Olympics.

The "statement of interest" outlining the U.S. government view was presented to the New York State Supreme Court, which is hearing the case of Liang Ren-guey, a Taiwanese athlete who has sued to be admitted to the Games as a representative of his country.

The U.S. statement supports the International Olympic Committee's right to determine who will be eligible to compete.

The court paper said: "The United States has a substantial foreign policy interest in maintaining its ability to host international sporting events such as the Olympic Games in a manner consistent with decisions reached by the international bodies managing those events."

The statement argued that any U.S. court intervention in the Olympic rules of admission "calls into question the ability of the United States to host other international sporting events."

The U.S. statement opposed a decision by a lower New York court, which ruled that to bar the Taiwanese representatives was unreasonable discrimination. The IOC had ruled that the Taiwanese athletes could participate, but only if their national emblem, flag and anthem were not used by the athletes.

The U.S. government view, as laid out in the statement, said that such discrimination was reasonable, in part, "because the vast majority of countries in the world, including the United States, recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole government of China."

Afghans Call for Pakistan Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1) ty along its eastern border with Pakistan since the Dec. 27 coup that brought President Babrak Karmal to power. The rebels are reported to have sanctuaries in Pakistan and hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees have taken shelter in Pakistan.

The statement, considered to be one of the most important since Mr. Karmal's government came to power.

Belgian Air Unit Faces Grounding

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (AP) — A tight budget and rising fuel prices are threatening to ground the Belgian Air Force for the last four months of this year, a senior official has warned.

"Unless there is a change in our financial situation, all our planes

will be grounded as of late August or early September," Lt. Gen. Marcel de Smet, chief of staff of the Belgian Air Force, said on Friday.

In recent years, the Belgian government has curtailed sharply the use of vehicles and aircraft in the armed forces to save money and energy. "I can do no more for I am already under the minimum of operational efforts required by NATO," Gen. de Smet said.

He said that Belgian Air Force pilots now fly about 150 hours a year, 100 hours below the minimum set for them by NATO.

Kenyan Leader in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 11 (AP) — President Karl Carstens greeted Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi today at the start of the African leader's five-day visit to West Germany.



Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, third from right, joins Ahmad Khomeini, son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to his right, and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr at a parade in Tehran yesterday marking the anniversary of the fall of the last premier appointed by the deposed shah.

Bani-Sadr Is Said to Ease Hostage Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. In any case, I have sent to Mr. Bani-Sadr (Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev) — by means of a friendly country — a piece of advice: Pull your troops out of Afghanistan as soon as possible; otherwise you will lose all credit in the eyes of the Iranians.

"My fellow citizens wanted to forget the past complicity of the Russians, notably in not opposing the coup d'état of the CIA which permitted, in 1953, the re-establishment of the shah on his throne. Iranians, in the course of the revolution, designated the United States as their No. 1 enemy. But since the occupation of Afghanistan, they have been worrying about Russian expansionism. They are wondering if the bloody clashes at Gombad-e Kavus (near the Soviet frontier), the concentrations of troops, are not intended in fact to dissuade us from coming to the aid of the Afghan rebels."

Masses of Iranians turned out in a steady rain to celebrate the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution with a parade through Tehran. The crush of the two million persons and the collapse of a grand-

stand injured 50 persons, the state radio said.

Ayatollah Khomeini, 79, did not attend because he is in a hospital recovering from a heart attack. His son read the ayatollah's message to the crowd in Tehran; it did not mention the hostages but said that Iran's struggle must continue against the United States, "this ruthless world-devourer."

The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, joined Mr. Bani-Sadr and Ahmad Khomeini to view the parade, one of several in Iran to mark the forced resignation a year ago of Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier appointed by the deposed shah.

Meanwhile, a group of visiting Americans who met yesterday with the militants holding the U.S. Embassy and reported that they had a "good exchange of views." They said they were not allowed to see the hostages.

John Thomas, an American Indian activist who is not a member of the delegation but who is sympathetic to the militants, said he was returning to the United States today with letters and messages from the captives to their families.

Afghans Call for Pakistan Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1) livered a letter to him from Mrs. Gandhi. He also met with all the members of the Politburo and nearly half the Cabinet.

Hassan, Khaled in Accord

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 11 (AP) — The kings of Saudi Arabia and Morocco today joined in denouncing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that it threatened the peace and security of the area in particular and Islamic nations and world peace in general.

The joint statement was made at the end of a four-day visit by King Hassan of Morocco, during which he conferred with Saudi King Khaled. The Moroccan king left here earlier today for a visit to Iraq.

The joint communiqué said that the two kings agreed on all subjects discussed, including bilateral relations, political, economic, cultural and social issues.

The kings discussed the Arab situation and "expressed the wish for the strengthening of Arab relations through efforts to end all conflicts between Arabs, that threaten Arab unity."

Polish Congress Opens; Priority Put on Economy

WARSAW, Feb. 11 (AP) — Poland's Communist Party opened its eighth postwar congress today with a call for a two-year campaign to repair the country's battered economy.

Party First Secretary Edward Giersek, speaking to 1,847 delegates in Warsaw's Soviet-built Palace of Culture, called on Poles to "unite in the name of Poland's prosperity."

"For the party there is no more important thing than to improve the living standard of the population," he said. But Mr. Giersek warned Poles, whose economy is one of the most troubled in the Soviet bloc, that they faced more price increases, fuel problems and other difficulties.

Mr. Giersek told party officials they should spend the next two years removing "from the existing system all those elements which make it difficult to realize the targets facing us."

Iran's roving Islamic judge, Ayatollah Sadegh Khaikhal, left Tehran today to try to calm the troubled northeastern town of Gombad-e Kavus, where 19 died and 100 have been wounded in the last three days during clashes by Turkmen guerrillas and revolutionary guards, state radio reported.

OPEC Official Says Price of Oil Is Likely to Rise

JAKARTA, Feb. 11 (UPI) — More oil price increases are likely to occur this year because of heavy stockpiling by major oil companies, the secretary-general of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries, Rene Ortiz, said today.

Mr. Ortiz, who is in Jakarta to attend an OPEC workshop, said that the oil cartel forces a series of price increases "as a result of the world's major oil companies' stockpiling policy."

He said that OPEC cannot endorse the policy and that the West must begin an energy-saving program. "Saving energy is the only way the industrialized countries can bring the situation back to normal," Mr. Ortiz said.

"Otherwise, the oil market will be opened for uncontrollable speculation," he said.

Peking Envoy to Moscow

PEKING, Feb. 10 (AP) — The Chinese government has named Yang Shouzheng, to be ambassador to the Soviet Union, where Peking has been represented by a charge d'affaires since July, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today.

United States May Place Arms, Vehicles In Norway to Shield It Against Russians

OSLO (NYT) — Norway and the United States have entered the final stage of discussions that are expected to bring about the positioning here of U.S. weapons and vehicles that can be used by U.S. forces to repel a Soviet attack, official Norwegian and American sources said.

The agreement, which would complement existing arrangements between the two countries, is part of a general reassessment by Scandinavian governments of their strategic options in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Notably, the Swedish armed forces have expressed interest in the possible purchase of U.S.-made F-16 fighter-bombers.

The U.S. weapons and vehicles to be stocked in Norway are expected to be in quantities sufficient for use by a brigade of American soldiers, or about 8,000 men. The sources gave no details, but Norway does not allow the stationing of nuclear weapons or foreign troops on its territory.

An agreement between the two countries involving fuel and ammunition is already in effect. The Norwegian source said the agreement under discussion, expected to be worked out by the middle of the year, corresponded to a statement last month by Defense Secretary Harold Brown that the United States was thinking about positioning more equipment "in the vicinity of the northern flank."

Both Norway, a NATO member, and Sweden, a neutral nation, have reacted vigorously to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a coun-

Syrian-Israeli Face-Off Is Seen As Bid to Regain World Focus

By William Branigan

DAMASCUS, Feb. 11 (WP) — Already beset by internal unrest, Syria is doing its best to avoid a confrontation with Israel over plans to redeploy Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon.

A warning by Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that his country would respond decisively to any Soviet-inspired Syrian provocation has elicited no official response here. According to diplomats here, the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad has refrained from placing its armed forces on alert as Israel has done to back up its warning, and no unusual troop movements have been noticed here.

Arousing more concern in the state-controlled Syrian press was a reported assassination attempt Friday on a Moslem clergyman, Sheikh Salah Oukla, after he delivered a pro-government sermon at a mosque in central Damascus. He was slightly wounded by a gunman. The attack resembled one a week ago in which a clergyman was assassinated as he was leading prayers in a mosque in the northern city of Aleppo. The government has blamed both on the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, a fundamentalist group that apparently is in the forefront of opposition to Mr. Assad's government.

As has often been the case in recent years, the latest face-off between Israel and Syria seems to reflect more their deep-seated mutual distrust than any real danger of a military offensive by one against the other.

At any time, however, is that the moves that led each side to this juncture evidently stem from a rare identity of views, according to diplomats.

For their own reasons, both Syria and Israel are said to want to refocus on the Middle East some of the international attention that has been lavished lately on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

For the Syrians, the obsession with Afghanistan diverts attention from what Damascus regards as a much more critical problem: the "peace process" to solve the Palestinian issue and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land.

For the Israelis, some diplomats feel, Washington's preoccupation with Afghanistan means a diversion of strategic concerns to the Arab oil states along the Gulf. One result of this has been U.S. efforts to secure base agreements with such Moslem countries as Oman, Somalia and Saudi Arabia.

The Israelis were seen here as trying to regain the spotlight last month when both Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Israeli commander in the north warned that Syria was preparing for an attack and put some troops on alert.

This suspicious Syrian interpretation as Israeli attempts to mask plans for an attack of their own. Damascus cited the perceived threat among reasons for the redeploy-

ment two weeks ago of about 2,000 Syrian troops from the southern Lebanese Mediterranean coast between Beirut and Zahran to new positions nearer Syria in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The new positions are in a corridor that might be used in an Israeli attack on Syria, and vice versa.

A Syrian threat to withdraw another 5,000 of its peacekeeping troops from Beirut, risking a renewal of clashes among the factions that fought in the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil war, was also partly attributed to fears of an Israeli attack.

"Shock Treatment"

However, the Syrian motives and intentions in threatening to pull their Beirut troops back to Bekaa appear to be more complex. A major factor, a diplomat said, is a Syrian desire to administer "shock treatment" to both the Lebanese government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both have be-

come a bit too unruly for Syrian taste lately and they are worried about the consequences of Syrian withdrawal.

Another consideration for Syria is that its troops stationed in Beirut have been softened and demoralized by tedious checkpoint and police duties. In addition, Damascus is said to worry about the corrupting effect of Beirut, as officers and soldiers succumb to the temptation to steal cars and otherwise profit by their assignments.

Although there have been signs of a thinning out of Syrian troops in Beirut, the more visible use of the Syrian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army — Damascus has yet to make good its threat to withdraw from the Lebanese capital. Officially, the delay has come in response to pleas by Lebanon and PLO leader Yasser Arafat. But some observers believe the Syrians can accomplish their shock treatments without actually pulling out.

Turkish Leftists, Police Clash in Izmir; 70 Held

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Leftist militants bombed the Izmir headquarters of the ruling Justice Party today and clashed with police in the streets of this Aegean port.

Meanwhile, a policeman injured in rioting yesterday died today. In Ankara, students from the Middle East Technical University, many shouting support for an illegal group called The Revolutionary Path, demonstrated in favor of the Izmir rioters. Police said that two students had been injured and more than 70 arrested.

Prime Minister Demirel called the rioters "bandits" and warned that those who "aim to turn Turkey into another Korea, Afghanistan or Cuba will suffer."

At the Izmir offices of Mr. Demirel's Justice Party, three masked militants stormed inside and ordered a dozen officials to leave at gunpoint, police said.

The intruders hurled several bombs inside the building and hung a poster outside that called the party "the enemy of the territory and the exploiters." Party officials said the explosions had caused extensive damage but no injuries.

Police sources said the banned Turkish Communist Party, operating from Berlin, and other leftist groups were responsible.

Izmir, the only Turkish city not under martial law, flickered with violence after hundreds of poor people demonstrated violently throughout its slums yesterday in support of the leftist militants.

Militants today blocked the route to the airport by building barricades and burning automobile tires, witnesses said. The Anatolian News Agency reported flashes of violence between rioters and police in two slum districts.

In Karabaglar, militants lit fires

along a road to the city center and shot at police who arrived to clear the road. Officials said one policeman and dozens of rioters were injured.

In Cigli Cemetery, where yesterday's fighting exploded, about 200 militants continued their blockade inside a state-owned textile factory ringed by security forces. The militants were reported to have set fire to cotton supplies.

The militants found refuge in the factory, where many of them recently lost their jobs, after they opened fire yesterday on a police vehicle and hundreds of poor people stoned police and built barricades to help them escape.

Fight Erupts In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

vece to stop the massacre, and I call especially on Prime Minister [Menachem] Begin to fulfill his promises to help us."

Thursday, Mr. Begin warned that Israel will "not be passive" if the PLO takes advantage of the Syrian peacekeeping force's redeployment and attacks Christians, whether in the south or the north.

Begin Vows to Resist U.S. 'Appeasement'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Begin said today that Israel will not be sacrificed to what he characterized as a policy of U.S. appeasement toward Arabs on the Palestinian issue. In suburban Tel Aviv, a bomb exploded at a bus stop, injuring 15 people, authorities said.

Mr. Begin, speaking to the American Jewish Congress, said that Israel would make no more concessions to encourage Palestinians to join talks for autonomy in Israeli-occupied territories, and that he vowed to resist "voices which remind us of the '30s . . . of appeasing a strong combination of states at the expense of a little country, perhaps sealing its fate."

Referring to statements by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that a resolution of the Palestinian problem would boost U.S. influence with Moslem and Arab states and ease the strategic position against Soviet advances in the Middle East, Mr. Begin cautioned against this approach, "which without any qualification can be called appeasement."

Mr. Begin said, "If anyone asks me whether we can make suggestions to make the autonomy more attractive for them [the Palestinians], then I say: all the attractions and all the encouragement was given to them in the Camp David agreements. We mean sincerely that they will enjoy full autonomy, but we must ensure our security."

In a newspaper interview published in Cairo today, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel was reported to have spoken in favor of co-existence with the Arabs.

U.S. Allies Held Unlikely To Commit Troops to Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

that it was "our" position, he later acknowledged that it would require allied support to carry out. But there was no evidence that the president consulted the allies beforehand or that there had been any substantive discussions about how this should be accomplished or how much these allies were willing to help.

The United States believes it prudent to assume that the Russians are interested in the Gulf and not just in Afghanistan. Many Europeans, believing that the Russians really began to take over Afghanistan in 1978, have not come to this view. Even some leading American commentators have warned against a U.S. overreaction.

The Europeans, who are more dependent on Middle East oil than are Americans, have more to lose than does the United States if relations with Moscow collapse. Not surprisingly they are not anxious to take any irreversible actions toward the Kremlin. They are worried over Carter administration inconsistency.

Instead, the Europeans talk of a division of labor in which the

French act in Africa or Iraq, West Germany helps Turkey and Pakistan, the British provide bases and others provide access routes. Under this plan, the United States would do more of the fighting, though some U.S. officials believe that if the chips were down, Australian, British and even French forces would be engaged.

The crisis in the Gulf region also highlights the shields that Western Europe and Japan can use to avoid taking dangerous and unpopular decisions or actions in which they have legitimate differences with Washington in their views and assessments.

NATO, for example, cannot take action outside the prescribed alliance region without breaking its charter. Even though Gulf oil is vital to many NATO nations, officials said that there was no chance of NATO expanding its charter. The French, especially, would be opposed.

On the other hand, France has acted unilaterally with military force in Africa several times — nations supported by the United States when action by NATO would have been impossible.

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Thatcher Faces Painful Failure Payments Dispute With EEC

By R.W. Apple

DON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's most important goal for the year in office appears to have slipped from her grasp. Foreign officials said today that her settlement in the fight for a reduction in Britain's contribution to the European Economic Community.

Discussions between Mrs. Thatcher and her counterparts on the continent have made it clear, officials said, that she will not get as much as she had hoped. Thatcher has been pressing for a reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC, which would amount to more than \$2.2 billion this year. In these circumstances, there is little prospect that taxes can be cut, and come that spending cuts can be made less severe. So the prime minister and her chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will have to take the political heat not only for an unpopular budget but also for failing to win the changes they had demanded from the EEC.

In the end, Mrs. Thatcher may well get a reduction of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in Britain's net contribution, which will represent a considerable accomplishment. It would look like a triumph had Mrs. Thatcher not insisted for so long, against the advice of some of her

most experienced advisers, that she would not compromise.

In a face-saving agreement, Mrs. Thatcher's continental partners agreed in Dublin to try to find a solution as soon as possible, so that it could be ratified at a special meeting of the EEC heads of government this month. The next regular summit meeting is scheduled in Brussels at the end of next month.

But after a meeting here 10 days ago between Mrs. Thatcher and Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, British experts on Europe concluded that there would be no meeting this month.

No Agreement

Mr. Cossiga, the current president of the EEC's council of heads of government, has the authority to call the meeting, and he is telling his colleagues on the question. Sources here and in Brussels say that the poll is a mere formality because there is no agreement in sight.

"I'm a little disappointed that things are going much, much too slowly for my liking," Mrs. Thatcher said after her talks with Mr. Cossiga, agreement was "just a little bit closer."

Mrs. Thatcher, who was criticized by both her domestic opponents and her European colleagues for the belittled tactics she employed in Dublin, has sounded somewhat more restrained on the subject in the two months since then. She has softened her tone in a noticeable way, and she no longer talks of "rough balance." But she is still insisting, "I can't afford any delays."

She has said that her government has submitted a long list of ideas that would increase EEC spending in Britain. Such measures, along with the \$750-million reduction in British outlays discussed at the last summit, could bring the net British contribution into balance or something approaching it, she said.

Shopping List

Britain's shopping list includes money for roads, urban development, coal mining, the steel and shipbuilding industries, nuclear power and development in Northern Ireland.

But there remains among the Europeans, especially the West Germans and the French, strong resistance to the idea of bailing Britain out, as it is often put. In effect, the West Germans, and the French, the British, having agreed to terms during the renegotiation of their entry into the community, do not like the way the game is going and want to change the rules.

Much of the difficulty lies with the European agricultural subsidies, which yield few benefits for Britain's small, highly efficient farm sector. It is already approaching bankruptcy, and a solution to the British problem may have to wait the reform of the common agricultural policy.

But that presents problems for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. Both face elections in the next two years, and both are dependent for much of their support on subsidized farmers.

Gov. Brown's Boost

Gov. Brown got a boost for his campaign by riding the anti-nuclear issue in college towns and the small communities along the coast, where environmental issues are important to many residents.

Mr. Powell also attributed much of Sen. Kennedy's strength in the cities to students and young voters, many of whom took advantage of Maine's liberal registration laws to enroll as Democrats today at the caucus sites.

Free University of Berlin, an expert witness for the prosecution, who testified that the contention that most Germans knew nothing of the extermination of the Jews was a legend deliberately fostered here after World War II.

He said that "every German was able to inform himself about the goals of the deportation" and argued that the transport of tens of thousands of Jews from France would have been impossible without the help of the French police.

Russian Proportion of Soviet Union Drops; Jewish Population Also Falls

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Jewish population of the Soviet Union declined nearly 15 percent during the 1970s, and the proportion of Russians in the overall population has also dropped, newly released census figures show.

According to data compiled by the Central Statistical Administration, there were 2.5 million Jews in the Soviet Union in 1959, 2.1 million in 1970 and 1.8 million last year. Much of the decline apparently stems from increased Jewish emigration to Israel and other Western countries.

The proportion of Russians has followed a similar pattern, and Western analysts say this is partially caused by a lower birth rate in the Slavic republics and a higher rate in Soviet Central Asia.

In 1959, Russians made up 54.6 percent of the population. In 1970, they were 53.4 percent, and a year ago in January, they accounted for 52.4 percent of the population of 262.4 million.

According to the 1979 census, the combined population of the Soviet Union's predominantly Slavic republics — the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Byelorussia — was 196.9 million, up 5.7 percent from 1970.

The population of the six largely Moslem republics in Soviet Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus region jumped by 22 percent — from 37.9 million in 1970 to 46.2 million.

Between 1970 and 1979, the population grew by 31 percent in Tad-

UAW To Begin Talks in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP) — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers union, arrived today for four days of meetings aimed at persuading Japan's auto industry to establish plants in the United States.

During his talks with officials of the automakers Toyota, Mitsubishi and Nissan, Mr. Fraser is expected to call on them to limit car exports to the United States to the levels of 1978. Last year, Japanese makers sold 1.76 million cars in the United States, 30 percent more than in 1978. Honda Motor Co. plans to open a plant in Ohio in 1982.

Mr. Fraser is to meet with Premier Masuyoshi Ohira, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, and other high-ranking government officials to explain U.S. labor's displeasure with the increase of Japanese car exports to the United States.



CHICAGO QUINTS — Allen Moeller, 26, left, the father of quintuplets, stands with Dr. Robert Bauer, who delivered the four boys and a girl Saturday at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. The babies have respiratory conditions but were reported in stable condition. Moeller's wife, Patricia, 27, had taken a fertility drug. They also have a girl, 2.

Linked to Crime Figure

U.S. Ex-Official Named in Probe

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Justice Department is investigating allegations that Marin Noto, who retired in September as deputy commissioner of immigration, acted improperly by trying to help lift travel restrictions on Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, a reputed leader of organized crime who is under a federal deportation order.

According to law-enforcement sources, Mr. Noto's alleged role came to light in a federal undercover investigation in the Southwest that has also turned up evidence of wrongdoing by Marcello and a variety of political figures in the region. Thirteen officials have been subpoenaed to appear this week before a federal grand jury in New Orleans.

Carter Wins Maine Vote, But Margin Not Decisive

(Continued from Page 1)

New Hampshire primary to remain a viable candidate. He later backed away from that statement.

But, far from that in Iowa, Sen. Kennedy could find evidence here to encourage his backers in other states.

President Carter's victory margin was achieved in the rural areas of one of the most rural states in the nation. Sen. Kennedy carried almost all the major cities and towns — Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Saco, Biddeford, Brunswick, Auburn and Sanford. He was edged out by Mr. Carter in Augusta.

A bigger surprise to many Maine voters was the fact that Mr. Carter was beaten in many of the towns in northern Maine's Aroostook County, where his decision to reverse an order closing Loring Air Force Base was a boon to the local economy. Sen. Kennedy carried the three towns most dependent on the base — a fact that Carter workers attributed to the pro-Kennedy efforts of the machinists and paperworkers unions.

More than 30,000 Maine Democrats turned out, a huge increase from the 6,800 who did in the 1976 caucuses but still a small fraction of the 242,000 registered Democrats in the state.

Gov. Brown got a boost for his campaign by riding the anti-nuclear issue in college towns and the small communities along the coast, where environmental issues are important to many residents.

Mr. Powell also attributed much of Sen. Kennedy's strength in the cities to students and young voters, many of whom took advantage of Maine's liberal registration laws to enroll as Democrats today at the caucus sites.

Interviews with voters at the Augusta caucus indicated that all three contenders had scored with their main campaign points, but that Mr. Carter had the heaviest artillery. As in Iowa, the Carter campaign emphasized partisan themes, keyed to the emotions of the Iranian and Afghan crises. Full-page ads in today's papers proclaimed: "For the good of America, for the good of Maine, stand up and be counted. Support Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale."

5 Die in S. Korea School

SEOUL, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — Five children were crushed to death and 20 were injured in Pusan today, when dozens of pupils rushing downstairs to a meeting fell on top of them, police said.

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Drug Extracted From Wormwood

Chinese Find Ancient Cure Effective Against Malaria

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Chinese researchers have extracted from an Asian wormwood a drug which they say is effective against malaria, including those strains of the disease that have become resistant to conventional treatment.

The source of the new drug is an herb that has been used medicinally in China for 2,000 years. The extract is being tested as a substitute for chloroquine, which was developed in the United States during World War II. It was highly effective until malaria parasites resistant to it and its derivatives began to appear in the 1960s. At the same time, anopheles mosquitoes, which harbor and transmit the disease, became resistant to insecticides, notably DDT.

Consequently, malaria has again become a scourge in the developing world. Probably more than a million people die of it each year.

The December issue of the Chinese Medical Journal describes tests in which 2,099 malaria patients were given various preparations of the new drug. In general, the drug was reported to act more quickly than chloroquine, but the recurrence rate, after the parasites had seemingly vanished from the blood, was higher.

Last fall, representatives of the World Health Organization, visiting Shanghai, were given samples of the drug for testing. They have been distributed to various laboratories, but results are not yet available.

Tests are planned at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, where Dr. Craig Canfield, director of the Division of Experimental Therapeutics, termed the discovery an important finding that offers an entirely new class of drugs for experimental malaria

Forms of Malaria

The two forms of malaria of primary concern are caused by the Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum parasites. The latter is often fatal. In the tests, 1,511 cases of Plasmodium vivax and 558 of Plasmodium falciparum infection were treated. "All patients were clinically cured," according to the report.

In a number of cases, however, particularly where the drug had been given by mouth instead of injection into muscle, the disease returned. Recurrence after injection ranged from 10 to 30 percent.

Judge Orders Retrial For Ex-Congressman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — A federal judge has ruled that former Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., is competent to stand trial on charges he took more than \$50,000 in payoffs from 1971 to 1976.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch rejected claims by Rep. Flood's lawyers Friday that the 76-year-old congressman, who retired last week, would be unable to assist them in his defense because of a failing memory. His first trial a year ago on the bribery charges ended in a hung jury. Since then, he has undergone two operations and is suffering from multiple ailments.



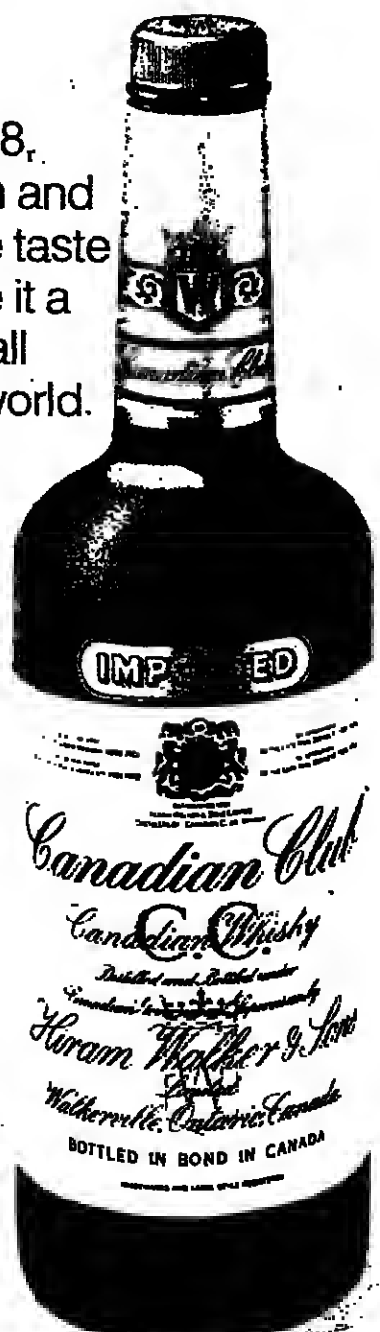
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New Rhodesia Miracle Needed

Miracles, it seems, beget the need for further miracles. Lord Carrington produced the first — a constitution and cease-fire for Rhodesia. It remains to be seen whether Lord Soames can bring off the second — relatively peaceful elections. His performance to date has been good. But political violence continues and if Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo or the Rev. Abel Muzorewa fail to survive until black voters go to the polls at the end of this month, the resumption of civil war seems inevitable. Mugabe has escaped assassination attempts twice in a week and there have been a dozen attempts on candidates' lives since campaigning began. Lord Soames has performed admirably in keeping the lid on, but there is no way the tiny Commonwealth force he commands can prevent terrorist incidents.

Under the British governor, terrorist killings have been reduced from roughly 400 a week to a rate of about 20. He has talked South African troops out of Rhodesia, thereby removing a highly disruptive presence, and he appears to have persuaded most Rhodesian whites, including those in charge of the police and armed forces, that he is running the best game in town. Lord Soames has also banned from campaigning — but not from the ballot — a principal lieutenant of Mugabe who has threatened that civil war would break out again if Mugabe's party was not elected. But he has not been able to prevent voter intimidation, which is reported to

be widespread. Each party has its goons out in the boondocks warning potential voters of the nasty consequences if the opposition wins. And there are still an unknown number of guerrilla fighters — most from Mugabe's organization — still in the hush.

The toughest question for Lord Soames is the one still to come — who gets to form a government if, as seems almost certain, no clear winner emerges from the election. No matter which candidate Lord Soames chooses, there are going to be tens of thousands of armed and unhappy guerrillas with nothing to prevent them from venting their anger on their opponents as well as on Lord Soames's lightly armed contingent of Commonwealth soldiers and the handful of civil servants he brought along to administer the election. There is no time to forge a new disciplined army out of the disparate guerrilla forces and the existing Rhodesian Army, so Lord Soames would seem well-advised to lay plans for a quick and well-protected getaway.

It is worth remembering, of course, that virtually no one — including this newspaper — gave Lord Carrington much of a chance to succeed at Lancaster House. There may be no limit to what a determined peer can do under pressure. But if Lord Soames is to be successful, a third miracle will be required. It entails the transmutation of enemies into friends, or at least working partners. The morning line is not yet available.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

What About the Draft?

In the interests of truth-in-packaging, we will tell you right now that we don't yet have a yes or no response on the issue of registration for a reinstituted draft. Just a couple of months ago, Congress, with the support of the administration, heartily and handily rejected a bill that would have authorized registration of draft-age males. Now there is a sudden enthusiasm for registration around, thanks to the world's most famous ayatollah and Leonid Brezhnev, et al., and any number of recent opponents have signed up. But neither the altered conditions around the Gulf and in South Asia nor the arguments that have been put forward have sufficiently made the pro-registration, pro-draft case. That is what now needs to be done — if it can be.

The problem to date has been largely one of mismatches — answers that don't go with the questions they're put next to. For example, going back to pre-hostage, pre-Afghanistan days — and no less now — it is indisputable that the Volunteer Army is a mess. We say that it is indisputable even though this perception is regularly disputed by administration and Pentagon leaders, most recently by the president himself, whose Friday statement on the draft included an unambiguous assurance that the volunteer force "is performing its mission well." It isn't performing its mission well. It can't. Recruitment has fallen off disastrously in terms of both quality and quantity of personnel, and so has enlistment, and there have been huge losses of NCOs who had acquired essential skills that cannot be quickly replaced. Moreover, the all-important reserve forces are dangerously undersized.

That, the currently degraded condition of the volunteer force, is the question — to which registration for a reinstituted draft is manifestly not the answer. You can argue that, over the long haul, given population trends (a coming competition for young people on the job market) only a conscription system will ultimately do. And you can argue also that the expense of the volunteer force now — and later with heightened competition from the market — means that eventually the country will have to turn to the draft. But in terms of right now and of the middle-range future, the draft just does not cure or even much bear on the ailments of the volunteer force. Maybe money — lots of it — does. The point is that registration cannot be persuasively supported on grounds that it addresses the immediate U.S. military shortfalls and needs.

In fairness, President Carter does not argue that it does. He rests the case for registration on a necessity to increase U.S. "preparedness" and make clear U.S. "resolve" to the Russians ("Our objective is plain: to deter Soviet aggression.") But again, much more explanation is necessary as to just how this move can lead to (1) a better state of military preparedness and (2) a well-grounded apprehension on the part of the Russians

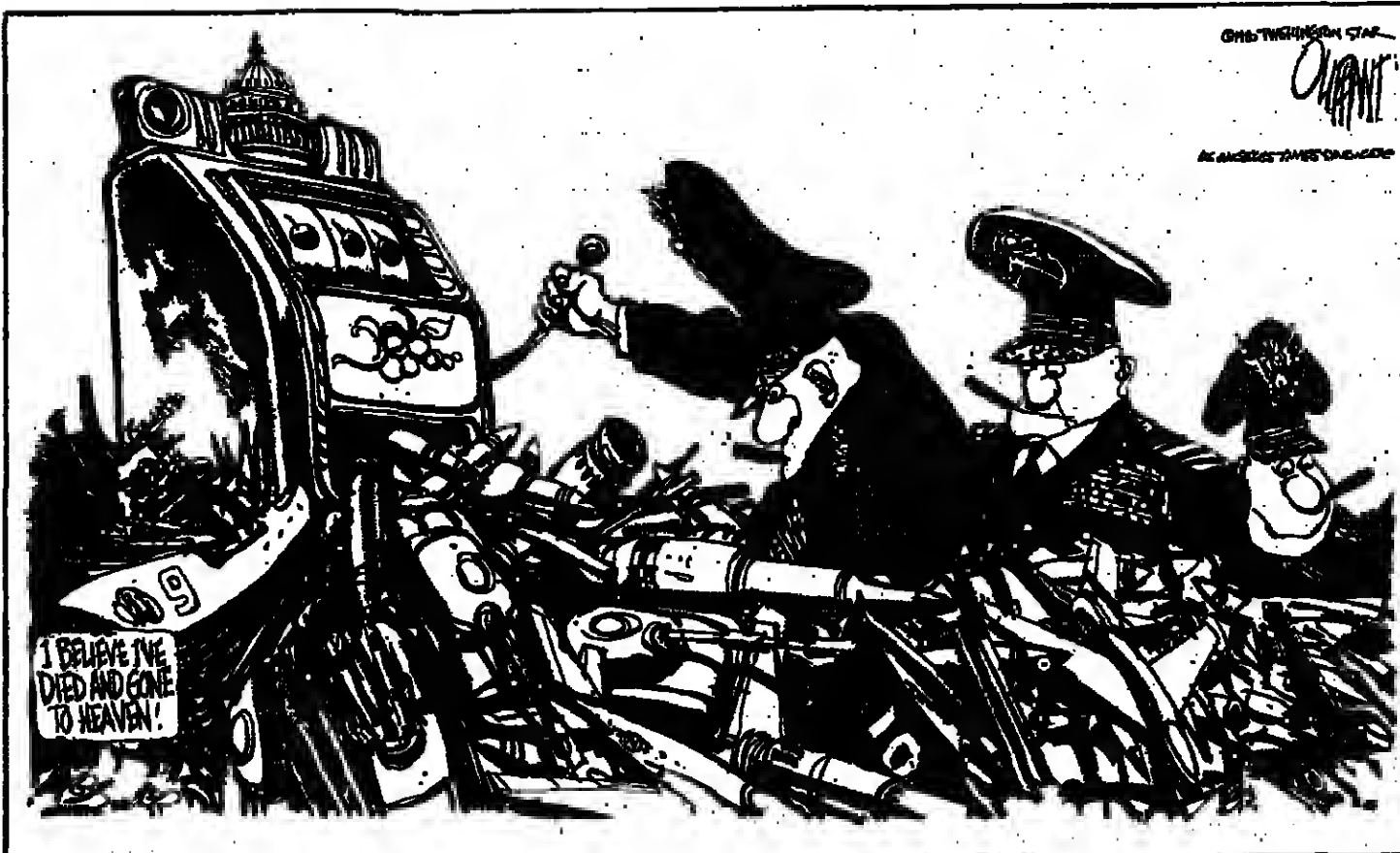
that the United States is ready and able and willing to make aggression a bad bet for them. Just how would registration and, in time, a reinstituted draft do either of these things? The registration not in fact divert attention and funds from the truly urgent and essential job of trying to improve our existing (volunteer) military force? And if this reconsideration of the draft is to be argued for, even in part, on symbolism grounds — i.e., demonstrating U.S. resolve to the Russians — could it not equally be argued on symbolic grounds that the inevitable political fight over the draft and the hell-no-won't-go turmoil will send precisely the wrong signal?

Demonstrating the rightness of registration, and possibly of the draft itself, to the current U.S. military situation is only part of it. The prospect of a reinstituted draft raises other questions for the longer term. There is, for example, military suitability: Can a peacetime conscription provide an effective professional peacetime army? How? And then there is the question of fairness: Even if you do away with the class-advantage deferments, how many young people will be drafted? One in 50? One in 100? Lottery or no, is that fair? We cite the concept of fairness here not as an academic argument or a debating point, but rather as an ingredient that the society will demand of any conscription system it approves.

That brings us to women. You can make a strong social-equity, fair-is-fair argument for the registration and drafting of women. You can't make such a compelling one on either military or economic grounds, and the uncomfortable fact is that both the military and economic considerations also go, ultimately, to questions of fairness. How much increased cost to be borne by the taxpayer, is acceptable for this universal system? How much decreased efficiency — any? The distinction between combat and support, which is being so widely invoked in this connection with a view to showing that women could fill most military functions, is highly oversimplified and overstated. Service doesn't break down as neatly as that. And, like the universal service proposal that is sometimes introduced to get around the built-in inequities of a draft, the inclusion of women involves a profound cultural transformation in U.S. society that people have just been sliding by in argument.

The questions and the answers, the dangers and the solutions have to be made to match. The argument has to start at the beginning with the kind of military we think we need to protect U.S. values and interests. From there, it must move to the best way to achieve such a force — in terms of its efficiency, its costs and its public support. That is the case Congress needs to work out. What — precisely — is the question to which registration for the draft is the answer?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A Search for Political Deterrence

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The United States, with uneven support from allies and nonaligned states, has been groping for measures short of the use of force to respond effectively to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the hardening of Moscow's policies.

There is little belief among responsible officials that anything done now would lead to the Red Army's withdrawal. The purpose of reprisal is to deter further Soviet moves by showing that the risk is grave and the riposte certain. In effect, it is an effort to develop a system of political deterrence, alongside the doctrine of military deterrence developed since the start of the cold war. Military deterrence in Europe is a set of carefully considered plans and a strategy for applying them. The basic theses have evolved from "massive retaliation" to "trip wire" (assured use of nuclear weapons in response to conventional attack in Western Europe) to "flexible response" (gradual increase in levels of retaliation if the attack continues). There have always been clear and agreed guidelines for action, and well-prepared contingency plans. No such system was defined for political reprisals — an evident gap in the West's capacity to react to Soviet decisions.

Political Discomfort

The White House ordered measures after the invasion of Afghanistan, ranging from denial of grain exports, fishing rights, technology sales, to shunning the Olympics. Withdrawing from the Olympics in Moscow is a prime example of political deterrence, calculated to cause the Soviet regime maximum political discomfort before its own public.

The limits of military deterrence were sensed as the Russians achieved nuclear weapons parity, acquired logistical and transport capacity to project strength far from their borders and as the most abrasive aspects of East-West conflict shifted from Europe to other continents. Military deterrence remains capital in Europe. Presumably it somewhat restrains the Russians in the Middle East. But it was not credible, for example, that the United States would go to war for Afghanistan, and it is dubious whether it would do so for Pakistan. The idea of deterrence is not to win war, but to prevent war by creating a believable resistance to the adversary's attempts to use force. Political deterrence has the same goal, at a lower level of sacrifice. But the doctrine was never systematically worked out; it was supposed that military deterrence would suffice in the period of allied superiority and that deterrence was more or less irreversible short of armed conflict.

Issue of Yugoslavia

There has, of course, been political tit-for-tat since World War II, ranging from cold war and containment, negotiation and arms limitation, and active cooperation in economic, cultural and scientific spheres. Henry A. Kissinger's remark that he would have gone straight to Moscow to "bargain, bargain, argue and bargain" is a reflection, however, of how disorganized and unplanned the idea of political deterrence has been. There is certainly a consensus, that a Soviet move against Yugoslavia would provoke support for Belgrade, but what if it came in gradual stages?

Talk about possible return "to the cold war" is loose and misleading. The world has changed too much for the same set of East-West relations to be reimposed. But it is now clear that the continued development of détente cannot be taken for granted. As Leonid I. Brezhnev repeated last month in the joint communiqué with French Communist leaders, Moscow never viewed détente as a guarantee of the world political status quo and, in effect, never intended to stop pushing for

advantage. The question of détente, in Soviet doctrine, has been only about the means to be used in the "international class struggle," and where. But if there are to be new zones of conflict, short of war, whether directly or by proxy, the issue is how to assemble a usable arsenal of measures to meet, and deter, the threat.

Fuzzy Thinking

Thinking on the subject is often fuzzy. For example, Algeria's Foreign Minister, Mohammed Siddik Ben Yahia, was asked why he opposed wheat embargoes for political reasons, when he supported oil embargoes. "Oil is a strategic weapon," he said. "Food must not be a weapon." His view is widely held. Many developing countries are worried that the United States decision to cut back grain sales to Russia could be a precedent, that dependence on imports might impede their freedom of action.

The French argument that it is unreasonable to punish Moscow for invading Afghanistan now — since there was no U.S. reaction to the 1978 coup which gave Russians political dominance there, however specious in motive, demonstrated the absence of a political deterrence doctrine. Of course there is a difference between installing a regime which might invite Soviet tanks, and actually filling a country with tanks against its will.

The Nixon-Kissinger theory of "linkage," tying agreements with the Russians to their policy on various issues, was an essay in political deterrence. But it was spasmodic, uncoordinated with allies and others, and lacking an overall concept by which to measure the relative importance of specific moves, unreliable. The Jackson Amendment tying Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to trade was a variant, offering an incentive for Moscow to change policy, but it, too, was an

isolated move undermining a generally coherent U.S. policy.

Working out a strategy of political deterrence is much harder than military planning because it involves nongovernmental participants — businessmen, scientists, artists, athletes. But the alternative is having only military measures and hastily improvised reprisals without clear assessment of their impact when the time comes to show, and not just speak, indignation. Mr. Carter has stressed that the United States wants peace. Western Europe desperately would like to restore détente. There is a whole missing range of plans to be filled in to underpin those aims if they are not to be misunderstood as an invitation to abuse. The West needs to know it has more choice than the stark extremes of war or submission, and is able to apply its decisions. Therein lies credibility.

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Role Change in West Germany?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Something has happened to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his challenger, Franz-Josef Strauss, on their way into this year's West German election campaign.

It is the East-West crisis over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. For the time being, at least, the issues which both parties, and the voters expected to dominate the electioneering season have been put on the back burner — if not actually on ice.

West Germany's political landscape is actually being reshaped, as the future of the old age pension system, putative threats to internal security, and the lingering unemployment despite an economy that seems to be percolating along rather nicely.

That many of these were rather artificial issues which the two protagonists were being lined up to shadow-box does not seem to alter the fact that the campaign has taken a sudden turn to foreign affairs on which the two are waxing uncharacteristically harmonious in their oratory.

To call it bipartisanship may be a bit premature at this juncture, but if matters continue as they have since last month's nondebate over Schmidt's government declaration on the international situation, one wonders whether he and Strauss will have anything left to argue about at all come next fall.

Except, perhaps, the question of who is the better crisis manager. In the process there has also been a rather remarkable reversal of roles, particularly in the case of Strauss.

Gone, it seems, is the image of a thick-necked, beer-drinking, shirt-sleeved Bavarian provincial who, as recently as a couple of years ago, was trying to elbow the Christian Democratic Party (CDU/CSU) onto a path of total confrontation with the Soviet Union.

This article on aiding Pakistan is excellent. It recalls things we must not forget and, for me, a few he does not mention.

Accommodations by Pakistan's central government such as Mr. Harrison recommends for Baluchistan and the Pushtun area might well have retained East Bengal as part of Pakistan. Instead, when Pakistan stupidity and brutality made Bengal escalate their demands for autonomy to an all-out effort for independence, it was with U.S. weapons that the Pakistan army butchered civilians by the thousands.

Mr. Harrison foresees a possible repetition and rightly warns against it. He recalls the repressions in Baluchistan of 1973 to 1977 which in turn reminds me that Gen. Tikka Khan, who directed the killing of so

many in East Bengal, was even then called the "butcher of Baluchistan."

I suggest that Americans must do some very hard thinking on these matters. Possibly separate ethnic nations may be better in some cases than restive unions of hostile peoples held together by force. If Iran breaks up, as it may, will we let the Soviet Union preempt the pieces?

Obviously I don't have the answer to such questions. However, we can at least confine any military aid to Pakistan to those weapons a tribesman could use against tanks, airplanes, and missile troops, such as bazookas and high-powered rifles with telescopic sights, and avoid the things that soldiers use to kill unarmed or lightly-armed demonstrators.

GRANT PARR.
Cadaques, Spain.

Old Song?
Whenever I hear that someone or some country is shocked because the Soviet Union has done or said something that betrays its words, I am reminded of that old song — "How Could You Believe Me When I Told You That I Loved You, When You Know I've Been A Liar All My Life?"

FREDERICK J. SAK.
Zurich.

Bani-Sadr: New Hope In Tehran

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A hundred days after the seizure of the hostages, a ray of hope emanates from the person of the new Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. But the limits on both the scope and durability of his authority remain severe. So while there is a chance he can spring the hostages soon, there is almost no possibility he can master the deeper problems of international security symptomatic by the hostages.

Bani-Sadr is a 47-year-old French-trained economist who has been elected to Peter Sellers playing biggest for Clouseau. He became finance minister when the Ayatollah Khomeini took over a year ago, and acting foreign minister for a brief period after the taking of the hostages. At that time, he tried to negotiate through the United Nations for their release. When word of the negotiations slipped out, he was pushed from office by more militant Islamic and Marxist figures in the Revolutionary Council among the ayatollahs.

A stunning victory in the presidential election on Jan. 25 brought him back to office, and he has since taken control of the Revolutionary Council. He is reviewing his original mandate which envisaged releasing as part of an arrangement whereby the United States would accept an inquiry by a UN tribunal into the misdeeds of the shah and the role of the United States in it.

At the moment, Bani-Sadr looks to be in relatively strong position. His assumption of the presidency coincides with the loosening of the Ayatollah Khomeini's iron fist. So Bani-Sadr is practicing the only public figure of large authority on the scene. He has his muscle by denouncing as "enemies" the student revolutionaries who hold the hostages, and then winning the release of a minister who has been illegally jailed.

Less Than Imperial

Even that show of strength, however, is less than imperial. Moreover, the president's powers are subject to terrific erosion in the next few weeks.

The ayatollah may recover, resume his quixotic hold on affairs. Elections for a new parliament, Majlis, are scheduled on March 1. The new Majlis is likely to be dominated by radical Muslims who are smarting from their recent encounters with Bani-Sadr. With a new Majlis will come a new cabinet with a premier and other figures keen to compete against Bani-Sadr for power.

In such a competition, the oil are against the president. He is independent in politics, unconnected with either the religious or left-wing parties.

Presumably, what elected Bani-Sadr president was widespread hope that as an economist he would be well-equipped to cope with the country's terrible problems of inflation, unemployment, and food shortages. But Bani-Sadr is a weakling among economists. He is a Paris intellectual with almost no experience in government. His vision combines Islam and Marxism with bizarre results.

For example, he has abolished bank interest — in keeping with religious teachings about usury, and the Marxist precept that value lies to spring from labor. But adjusting interest rates is a critical tool of economic policy. For cultural reasons, Bani-Sadr favors economic self-sufficiency for Iran. But it is only by selling oil, and putting the proceeds into purchase of capital goods, that the Iranian economy can be revived. So even if the president were the power struggle, which seems likely, he is apt to disappoint the hopes of his followers.

All this means the hope of Tehran is mixed with the prospect of trouble. With luck the hostages may be released. But the luck may have to come soon, if it is to come at all.

Moreover, the release of the hostages will not end the chaos in Iran. If anything, it will increase the leftist now accused of the hostages to embarrass the elected States will have to face more of the conditions which already disrupted the international oil market, and have been dealt with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and which still threaten the regime in Turkey. The new members of the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia.

The outlook, accordingly, is increased danger in the main theater of confrontation between the great powers. The Carter administration will be under growing pressure to integrate Iran into its strategy for the Gulf — especially release of the hostages removed by crisis. It has so far had for doing nothing about that main source of regional trouble.

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1905

NEW YORK — A petition of prominent Jews asks for the removal from office of the director of the State Library, because he is the president of a hotel company which excludes Jews from a club run in association with the hotel. The Jews in this town now make up a community of 700,000 persons, one of the greatest Jewish communities ever gathered in history. They have become so many that their political influence is already great. The vast majority of the new immigrants are poor, but there is no race of the foreign-born which so steadily gets ahead materially as the Jewish do. Why, then, should the Jews trouble themselves about the prejudices of any other race?

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1930

NEW YORK — One person was killed and several injured today in one of the most disastrous fires in the history of New York's waterfront, when the North German Lloyd liner Muenchen burned and sank at its pier in the North River, three hours after it had arrived from Europe. The loss is placed at \$3 million. There was a series of mysterious explosions in the forward hold, and in less than 15 minutes the vessel was a mass of roaring flames. The blaze brought a record number of fire-fighting apparatus, including 27 fire engines, six trucks, one water tower, one rescue squad, one police rescue wagon, three fireboats, one fireboat tender and one deputy chief.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

News Analysis

U.S. Effort Is Late In Central America

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — After arriving too late to prevent the right military victory of Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the United States is finding that Central America's other crises may have intensified beyond the point where it can promote peaceful and moderate solutions. Polarization is most intense in El Salvador and Guatemala, where the extremes of left and right seem determined to resolve differences through violence. In San Salvador last week, leftist militants seized hostages in the Spanish Embassy and the Education Ministry and continued occupying the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party, which last month accepted the army's invitation to join the government. Rightist gunmen murdered a Social Democratic politician and kidnapped a communist leader. West Germany, following Britain's example, closed its embassy for security reasons. In Guatemala, rebels from the guerrilla Army of the Poor attacked a military convoy in the southwestern province of El Quiché and killed 15 soldiers. The attack was in apparent reprisal for the death of 39 persons on Jan. 31 when leftist stormed the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City to evict a group of peasant occupiers. Last December, the Carter administration named William Brown as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. An official hand, Mr. Brown served as ambassador to both El Salvador and Guatemala in the mid-1970s and in 1978 led a multinational attempt to mediate Nicaragua's civil war.

Little Urgency

But while the Carter administration has begun to give greater attention to the region, long neglected by Washington, its policy still reflects a sense of urgency that is felt by besieged moderates of El Salvador and Guatemala. U.S. officials are still talking about gradual reforms, while local observers feel that immediate change is necessary. Yet with the exception of democratic Costa Rica, the entire region sees immediate political change for Washington. In Nicaragua, the Carter administration has decided to work with the new revolutionary government and has broken down some of the Sandinistas' state distrust of the United States. U.S. hopes of strengthening junta moderates, however, are linked to early congressional approval of a \$75 million credit. Honduras still offers the possibility of a peaceful transition from 10 years of relatively benign military rule to a civilian government. Pledges by Washington, the army's promised elections for a Constituent Assembly in April and general elections next year, although there is no assurance that the voting will result in much-needed social reforms.

While Washington can realistically support moderate forces in Nicaragua and Honduras, this option increasingly hard in El Salvador and Guatemala. In the last few years, virtually unnoticed by Washington, the political center in both countries has been squeezed by the extremes almost to the point of disappearing. The heart of the trouble is the inequitable economic and social structures in both countries, but the catalyst of the violence has been the extinction of hope of social reform. Unknowingly, the Carter administration may have contributed to polarization through its human rights policy, which inspired church opposition groups in Central America to denounce the chronic repression of the military regimes. In turn, echoed these denunciations. Last week, in its annual report on human rights to Congress, the State Department singled out El Salvador and Guatemala

as among the worst offenders. Feeling "abandoned" by their traditional ally, the ruling Central American generals have moved fiercely against their critics, who were gradually forced underground.

The Sandinist victory in Nicaragua last July awakened Washington to the furor in El Salvador, where the indiscriminate repression by Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's regime had only increased the popularity of leftist insurgents and militant peasant-worker-student coalitions. After Gen. Romero ignored U.S. pressure to carry out urgent reforms, the Carter administration quietly condoned his overthrow last Oct. 15 by a group of young army officers.

The junta of two colonels, two liberal politicians and one businessman formed a broad-based Cabinet pledged to sweeping change. But its reformist efforts were blocked by conservative army officers allied to the country's powerful private sector. When repression of the left continued, popular disillusionment with the junta set in. By late December, the civilians in the government resigned — the education minister joined a guerrilla movement — and the army turned to the Christian Democrats to form a new administration. It, too, has formal U.S. support, but appears no more able to govern than its predecessor.

Guatemala seems to have been pushed along a similar path by systematic assassination of moderate political, labor and peasant leaders. Since Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia took power in July, 1978, events in Nicaragua and El Salvador have strengthened the Guatemalan Army's determination to crush all subversion. The few opposition figures still alive and in the country — the two most popular liberal politicians, Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manuel Colom Argüeta, were murdered last year — live in constant fear.

For Washington, thus, the search for the center seems increasingly hopeless. In El Salvador and Guatemala, where the crises are too advanced to be defused by economic aid packages for the poor, the dilemma faced by the Carter administration is to what extent it should try to impose a political solution. Some U.S. officials believe that open intervention is inevitable, but as in Nicaragua, it may come too late to affect the outcome.

Hostages in El Salvador Could Be Held for Months

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Leftist militants holding the Spanish ambassador and five other persons hostage say they will retain the captives for months if their demands are not met by the ruling civilian-military junta.

A spokesman for the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 said in a telephone interview on Sunday that the six hostages would be held until the government acceded to their demands.

"If they don't either release our comrades or tell us where their bodies are buried we will be here for months," the spokesman said. The spokesman, who identified himself only as Carlos, said that the leftist group was demanding that the government release three leaders of their organization and two members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, another leftist alliance.

The five persons whose release is being demanded were allegedly arrested and taken prisoner by government forces.

Two persons who were taken hostage at the Spanish Embassy last Tuesday were released last weekend to show the humanitarian criteria of



Members of the Red Brigades, from left, Attilio Casaletti, Pierluigi Zuffada, Paola Besuschio and Corrado Alunni, observe their trial from a steel cage in the courtroom in Turin.

4 Terrorists Go On Trial in Italy For Subversion

TURIN, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Four members of the Red Brigades, including one accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro, went on trial today on charges of fomenting armed subversion.

The latest charges against Corrado Alunni, Paola Besuschio, Pierluigi Zuffada and Attilio Casaletti were in addition to arms possession charges on which each received a prison term last year.

Casaletti and Zuffada were convicted on Oct. 28 on two counts of attempted murder and illegal possession of weapons. Casaletti was sentenced to nine years and nine months in prison, and Zuffada was given nine years and six months.

Alunni and Besuschio were convicted on lesser charges of conspiracy to commit crimes and illegal possession of firearms. Alunni was sentenced to seven years and seven months in prison and Besuschio was given three years.

Argentina Signals Guilt on Rights Abuse

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11 (WP) — Military rulers in Argentina have marked the fifth anniversary of Operation Independence, the code name for the first phase of their war against subversion, amid clear signs that the government has decided to admit tacitly its responsibility for the thousands of Argentines who have disappeared since 1975.

The first signal of what would be a sharp policy change and a victory for moderates headed by President Jorge Videla within the military, occurred last Tuesday, when the Foreign Ministry permitted publication here of the U.S. State Department's report to Congress on the human rights situation in 134 countries.

The report on Argentina gave a grim account of the conditions that led to the military's decision to undertake a campaign to rid the country of leftist terrorism. This campaign led to serious human rights abuses, including torture, disappearances, summary executions and thousands of ostensibly innocent political prisoners who spent years waiting to be charged and tried.

The second sign of the government's policy change occurred Friday, when Gen. Videla's office issued a statement saying that only

the Argentine people "have the right to judge the situation in light of the current state of peace and security," in effect an acknowledgment that a human rights "situation" exists.

The Argentine statement did not deny that serious rights violations have occurred here but it asserted that the military's anti-terrorist campaign was begun only "as a consequence of the war launched by the terrorist organizations" about six years ago.

Until this week, the government had specifically and repeatedly denied responsibility for those who had disappeared, estimated at between 8,000 and 20,000, saying that they either had been killed in confrontations with the military or police, had gone underground or had

left the country without notifying their relatives, who then reported them missing. The military also denied that operatives under its control used torture as a means of obtaining information.

By distributing the U.S. report on rights, the Argentine government ensured that it would be reproduced in full by country's newspapers. Although the Foreign Ministry then protested, in a note handed to U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro, that the report was an intrusion into the internal affairs of Argentina, the country's 26 million people were given the opportunity to read a document that detailed the methods used by the military to combat the 4,000 to 5,000 guerrillas active here after 1974.

"There is substantial evidence that most of [the missing] persons were abducted by the security forces and interrogated under torture," the U.S. report said. "As most have not appeared, many observers believe that they were summarily executed. There have been reports, difficult to verify, that some missing persons have been seen alive in detention centers."

Since the report was published, the government and those members of the armed forces who have commented on it have carefully avoided

saying that the charges were not true. Many diplomatic and Argentine observers have concluded that the government was deliberately using the U.S. report to bring into the open the rights abuses that have occurred.

Self-Examination

The influential Buenos Aires Herald, in an editorial entitled "Biting the Bullet," said that distribution here of the report "marked the official beginning, as it were, of a process of self-examination through which the country will have to pass if it is ever to have a chance of becoming a stable democracy."

Another possible factor is the imminence of a report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that is expected to name individuals held responsible for rights violations. It is thought that the publicity given to the U.S. report may serve to cushion the impact of the more detailed findings later. It is known that the decision to release the U.S. report here has angered hard-liners in the military, especially the younger generation of colonels and captains who are thought to have ordered the torturing and killing and who may now feel that the generals are abandoning them in bringing the past into the open.

Tunisians Accuse Russia of Scheme In Mediterranean

TUNIS, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The weekly organ of Tunisia's ruling Socialist Destour Party has accused the Soviet Union of inspiring the Libyan-backed guerrilla raid on Jan. 27 in which 41 persons were killed and 111 wounded at Gafsa, a mining center near the Algerian border in west-central Tunisia.

The magazine Dialogue alleged that Soviet strategists pursuing destabilization had found an ally in the Western Mediterranean region in the person of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The article appeared in advance of an Arab League meeting scheduled for Saturday, which is take up the Tunisian and Libyan protests over the Gafsa clash. Tunis says that the raiders hoped to set up a revolutionary government and call Libya to their aid.

The Libyan complaint accuses France, which helped Tunisian authorities transport troops to the scene, of intervening in Tunisia to put down a popular uprising.

Czech Athlete Seeks Asylum in Germany

OSERSTADT, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP) — A 22-year-old Czechoslovak bobsledder has left his team and asked for political asylum, Bavarian state police said today.

The athlete, whose name was withheld, had been in this Alpine town to compete in the European skeleton championships, officials said. He claimed that he was under political pressure at home.

Wealthy Salvadoran Seized

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — Six men have kidnapped a wealthy Salvadoran coffee grower, police said today. They said that Miguel Angel Menendez, 51, was pulled from his car on a road 42 miles (about 67 kilometers) outside San Salvador.

It was not immediately known who was responsible for the abduction.

Has Most Violence

Basque Town Laughs In Grime, Bitterness

By Julie Flint

BARACALDO, SPAIN, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Black-humor graffiti cover the walls in technicolor, the only bright splashes in an industrial Basque town where the air smells and the river looks as if it could be rolled up and thrown away.

"Residents," proclaims a composition showing people converging happily on the filthy Nervion river, "we are getting fishing rods and pleasure boats ready. Long live water sports!" Someone has added underneath, "Bring a gas mask and a coffin."

The faces of dead, missing and imprisoned members of the separatist organization ETA are plastered all over town, with exhortations to various kinds of uncivilized acts. Photos of five young guerrillas shot to death in November, 1975, in the last bloody act of the Franco regime are the first thing travelers see on leaving Baracaldo station. Underneath is the promise, "We haven't forgotten you. We will keep your struggle going."

Cafe Bombed

This is the town where six persons died in political violence in 18 days in January. The extreme right bombed a cafe, killing four persons and wounding a score more.

"A classic dormitory town," says its mayor, Josu Sagastagotia, 39, an industrial engineer whose city hall has been bombed by anonymous death threats for the last month. Leftist councilmen are threatened from the right, rightists from the left. "For the price of a telephone call," Mr. Sagastagotia says, "entire families are being terrorized."

The most violent Basque town so far this year, Baracaldo is typical of the urban sprawls of the Basque country, where ETA and its political look-alike, the Herri Batasuna coalition, are solidly implanted. In Baracaldo, as to the rest of the Basque region, the regional struggle is also a class struggle.

Although only a few miles upstream from Bilbao, capital of Vizcaya province, Baracaldo is in other respects light-years away. Its gutters are full of garbage, its air is thick with sulfur dioxide from fertilizer and steel plants. Unemployment, Mayor Sagastagotia estimates, is about 20 percent — more than the provincial average of 17 percent, and 2½ times the national average of 8 percent.

A stone's throw from city hall, two girls pick through garbage emp-

tied in a parking lot. "Life in Baracaldo is uncomfortable," Mr. Sagastagotia had said. His city hall, like most Spanish city halls, was mismanaged in the Franco years. "It doesn't have a poet to its name," he says. It is "little more than a dream machine."

"This uncomfortable town is a big cause of delinquency." More than 80 percent of Baracaldo's 130,000 inhabitants are immigrants from non-Basque provinces, attracted decades ago when steel plants, chemical works and shipyards were rearing the crest of a boom built on cheap labor. Voting patterns indicate that the immigrants give a big electoral hand to the radical left, apparently to appear more Basque than the Basques.

More than one-fourth of Baracaldo's councilmen belong to Herri Batasuna. A large portion of its youth has undisguised admiration for the ETA guerrillas who took 78 lives last year in the name of Basque independence and radical socialism. "We will fight united to change it all," say slogans painted on the walls.

"There have been so many injustices," a young teacher says. "Young people see their fathers without money for anything but a cramped attic after years and years of work. So they support the people who fight for change. And if there's a death or two along the way, well, there have been so many injustices."

Nuclear Reactor Closed in Britain

BRADWELL, England, Feb. 11 (UPI) — A £69-million (\$158-million) nuclear power station was closed early today after defects were found in its cooling system.

A spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said that cracks were found in the cooling system that carries carbon dioxide gas from a reactor core to the system that generates steam for the turbines.

The spokesman said that there was no danger of contamination and that the supply of electricity would not be affected since the loss of output would be made up by other power stations. Repairs were expected to take several months.

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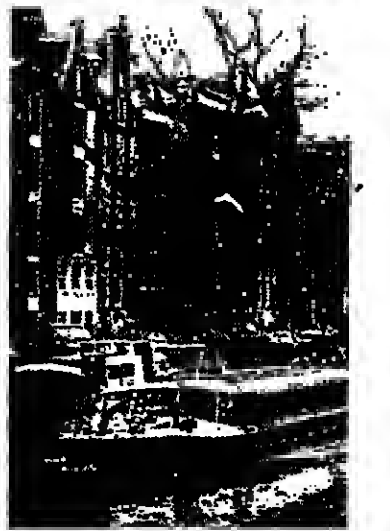
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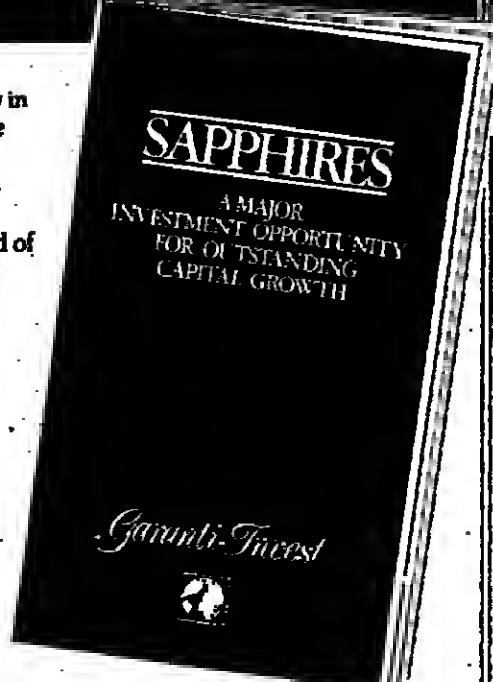
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Music

Sapho: Rock 'n' Writing 'n' Franglais

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Feb. 11 (IHT) — The Czech Plastic People of the Universe was one of the first European groups to succeed in translating rock's raucous lyrics into their native language, and they were jailed for their trouble.

It was a maxim: Rock won't translate. The French group Magma went so far as to invent a language called Kobaïan to avoid singing in French. European groups sang in English of course but it did not come naturally. The dilemma has begun to be resolved within the last two years.

Aging rocker Johnny Hallyday has a hit with the line: "Ma gueule, qu'est-ce qu'elle a ma gueule" (My face, what's the matter with my face) that creates an edge the Rolling Stones might be jealous of. Nina Hagen must make German linguistic traditionalists shudder with her bulldozing onomatopoeic cascades. Sapho is making similar assaults on French.

Franglais Investigations

Her songs investigate a Franglais that combines New York and Parisian slang (the "c'est" and "rest" at home). They deal with subjects ranging from male nature ("Mechanical dolls of desire") to

middle-class dreams (of washing machines).

After talking to Sapho for an hour, one suspects we will be hearing a lot more from her. She is more than pretty, we expect that much from a rock singer; her face has character. She also has a sense of irony expressed with an intelligence unusual in a genre that eschews verbal lucidity as square.

It was obvious to Jean-François Bizot, editor of the magazine *Actuel*, that Sapho knew how to handle words. After a run in the club *Campagne* during the summer of '78 (her first major engagement), Bizot offered to send her to New York to report on the rock scene there.

Being a passive observer frustrated her, not making music in such a musical city. She went up to a bass player named Billy, who was "nice looking, he seemed approachable" and said she wanted to sing with him. A few days later they were rehearsing in Billy's parents' house in Forest Hills with a couple of his friends. Billy spoke to the manager of the nightclub CBGB, who said: "No problem, Monday night."

"My god," she thought: "New York City!" She had arrived less than two weeks earlier. She learned that audiences would accept her singing in French because with New Wave rock you cannot understand a word anyway.

The streets seemed to be paved with gold. She was introduced to a rich young producer with a large office overlooking Central Park. He looked like Mandy Patinkin. He asked her: "Do you want to be a star?"

She couldn't believe the caricature. This entire number was like being trapped in a B movie. She would try and improve the dialogue. "That's not exactly the problem," she answered: "I just want to accelerate things."

They discussed marketing and image and he ended the interview with: "Let's stay in touch."

Small Amount of Money

A management contract was eventually signed and a small amount of money changed hands. But this particular cliché has a contemporary twist. The rich young producer was busted for heavy marijuana dealing and Sapho found herself broke in Manhattan.

The band continued to work. Max's Kansas City, CBGB and similar places, though not terribly often. On a good night, they'd come away with \$40 each.

She took a cold-water flat on 1st

St. and First Ave. There was time during the day. She wrote a novel, with the working title: "From Nance to Rage": "There's no room for nuance in New York. It's a city without mercy. It's so tough, I suffered so much. People relate to each other on the basis of money. And look at all the loonies on the street. But it also has that other dimension, it gives out so much energy. There's a lot of style in New York. I just had to try and write it down. I came back shaky."

Selling the Novel

In Paris again, she is trying to sell the novel. Her new album, called simply "Sapho" has just been released. It is uneven, but we can sense a refreshing major theatrical personality in the making. A tour is in the making.

"The first line of my novel is 'Naive, that's what Parisians call me.' I know a record producer who is very bitter because business is not going well for him. He told me: 'You've got to eat people before they eat you.' If you think like that, you're already eaten. I first wanted to go on stage because I thought I could give some hope to people. Motivations are never simple, of course, there was some ego involved also. But it was partly love, and still is. I like people. I want to continue to accept the risk of their disappointing me. I hope I never stop being naive."



Singer Sapho: "I hope I never stop being naive."

'Higher' Education

Eton Gets Course in Cost of Schooling

By Nikki Finkel

LONDON (AP) — Students at Eton, Britain's noted boarding school for the sons of the rich, are protesting a tuition rise that will take a big bite out of their parents' upper-crust pockets.

"There must be a limit to what the majority of parents can afford," declared an editorial in the *Eton College Chronicle*, the school newspaper.

So the young scholars have called on the school to allow families to "pay what they can" towards the whopping £3,150 (\$7,182) yearly bill — more than most U.S. universities.

Why is Eton, breeding ground for lords, dukes and prime ministers, suddenly raising a generation of pennypinches?

It did not happen overnight. For years now, the school has been in

the most serious financial trouble of its 540-year history.

In 1976 the unthinkable happened — Eton's 1,200 boys began making their own beds as well as dusting and sweeping their rooms as an economy measure to reduce the number of chambermaids.

Worse, a recent Eton study showed that the "old school tie" doesn't work as well as it did and that a place at the top people's school is no longer an automatic road to the top people's jobs.

In the latest blow, Eton provost Lord Charteris announced to surprised parents in a letter that the school's annual tuition would be increased by £500.

Raises and Heating

The main reason was a substantial pay raise for Eton masters as well as a £250,000-a-year bill just to heat the campus, 35 kilometers from London in the shadow of Windsor Castle.

Even appointing a new headmaster has become a tricky business.

The problem is that headmaster-elect Eric Anderson is a member of the Church of Scotland. But Eton's charter stipulates that the head must be a member of the Church of England and now the school is waiting for Queen Elizabeth II to change the ancient statutes.

It's enough to send a boy to rival Harrow.

But not really. There is still a long waiting list to get into Eton and many families register their boys at their birth.

Recently a British newspaper chronicled how a disabled Leeds butcher sacrificed for years just to send his son to Eton.

Edward McGlynn, 58, fractured his skull and the injury forced him to stop working. But by never smoking, never going out for a pint, never owning a car and never placing a bet, he paid pounds each week into an insurance policy for his son's education.

When son Adrian was born, McGlynn had been reading a history of Eton and decided that it was the only school for his boy.

"I tried to put his name down when he was 10 months, but it was too late. So I knew I would have to do it another way," the father said, turning up his nose at the local state school, which is free.

Adrian, now 13, passed the common entrance exam to Eton and was accepted. Besides enrolling England's better-connected families, the school also takes in a small percentage of "common" boys.

"I'm not worried that a lad from Adrian's background might feel out of place at Eton. He has always been a popular boy," the father said. "I won't take any credit for what I have done. I am no hero, just a father who decided to aim for the top."

And top-notch Eton certainly is.

Willing Sacrifices

But more and more parents like McGlynn are willing to sacrifice to give their children a private education — some 400,000 British youngsters in 1979, official statistics show.

One of Britain's top schools, Taunton, made a survey and found that the majority of parents enrolling their boys were not rich but middle class.

The survey showed that a good half of the family breadwinners earned less than £10,000 a year.

"A far cry from the tea-party, summer-bathed brigade of mothers supposedly turning up in chauffeur-driven limousines," the *Daily Mail* commented.

While Eton is still a stronghold of Britain's rigid social class, the school nevertheless provides a superb education.

It resembles a university more than a boarding school because of the size and diversity of its campus and curriculum. After five years there, Eton graduates continue to win more places at prestigious Ox-

ford or Cambridge than any other school in Britain.

But one well-known Eton tradition is gone — and the boys say good riddance. Students are now excused from wearing their traditional tailcoats and top hats after school and can change into more modish open-necked shirts and blue jeans if they choose.

"This will stop the American tourists capturing for immortality with Polaroid cameras the depressed demeanor of a youth of 13 in penguin attire. No longer will we look so conspicuously idiotic," the school newspaper said when the decision was made in 1972.

But fear not, Eton apparently has the confidence to avoid taking itself too seriously. For 20 pence (about 45 cents), motorists can buy a bumper sticker that says: "I've been to Eton."

And that little souvenir earns the school £7,000 pounds every year to help keep its tuition costs down.

Waverley Root

Scallops: Ol' Blue Eyes and Pilgrims

PARIS — At a time conveniently undated, a nobleman described as the Lord of Maya was, we are told, engaged in being married on the coast of Spanish Galicia, when the horse he was riding in the wedding procession bolted, plunged into the sea and swam towards an approaching vessel. It proved to have aboard it the body of the apostle Saint James the Greater. Horse and rider returned to land escorting the body of the saint, both of them covered with scallop shells. The Lord of Maya, convinced that he had participated in a miracle, became converted to Christianity. The horse, we must assume, was already in a state of grace.

This legend (which, as is the way with legends, is contradicted by others dealing differently with the same subject) is one of the stories recounted to explain why the scallop shell is the symbol of St. James and was the symbol also of the presumably pious persons who made what was for several centuries the greatest pilgrimage of Europe, to Santiago de Compostella to pray before the body of St. James. American books usually inform us that the shell was the sign of a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land, but this is an error. A complicated network of pilgrimage routes existed in medieval Europe, starting at all the major cities and converging on Santiago; the Rue Saint-Jacques of Paris is so named because, as one of those routes, it led all the way to Santiago de Compostella.

A more matter-of-fact explanation for the intrusion of the scallop into this domain is that in medieval times Galicia was almost the only place where scallops were fished; to return from Santiago with a few shells was proof that one had really been there.

Begging Bows

Another explanation is that pilgrims were supposed to beg their way, and that the scallop shell (those of Galicia, have a rough diameter of about 5½ inches) made a convenient begging bowl. It is at least established that the Santiago pilgrims wore scallop shells as badges on their hats, which is why, through a slight confusion between two kinds of shellfish, the scallop and the oyster, the sort of hat they wore is known as a cocked hat. The scallop is called in English (rarely) the Pilgrim scallop; in French (regularly) Saint James's shell (*coquille St. Jacques*); in the Adriatic (where it is the largest shellfish), *cappa marina* (sea cape, from its shape) by the impious but *cappa santa* (holy cape) by the devout and scientifically *Pecten jacobaeus*.

The scallop represented not saintliness but sacrilege to me when I read with horror that in preparing scallops for the U.S. market, the "eye" is cut out and the rest thrown away. This tosses into the discard the part which Europeans consider the best, the coral, a pinkish segment attached to one side of the "eye." The scallop has, in fact, no waste meat; no part of it should be thrown away.

The "eye" is in actuality the adductor muscle, which opens and closes the shell, particularly large and fleshy — and tasty — in the scallop because, instead of having two such muscles like most bivalves, the scallop has one big one. It needs a powerful muscle, for it is the most mobile of shellfish, hopping about the sea bottom by opening its shell and clapping it shut again, at the same time squirting two strong jets of water from the two sides of its hinge, so that it moves like a rocket. It likes to live among eelgrass; Jonathan Norton Leonard has written that "one of my pleasantest memories is of swimming along under water close to a thicket of eelgrass and watching scallops fly up like quail from a field of corn stover."

When Euell Gibbons wrote a book called "Stalking the Blue-Eyed Scallop," it is probable that many persons took the title for a joke; but the scallop does have eyes, 40 to 50 of them, on the edge of its mantle. They

are not really blue, but an iridescent green; they look blue because they are encircled by a turquoise-colored ring. They are the closest approach to vertebrate eyes found in this category of animal, with a cornea, a lens and an optic nerve. They cannot distinguish form, however, only light and movement.

Scallops, besides being decorative in shape, can also be beautiful in color. They may be white, yellow, red, purple, blue, brown or black; of a single color, mottled, or with concentric circles or spreading rays of one color on the background of another. There are nearly 300 species of scallop, inhabiting most of the salt waters of the world, all of them edible.

As is true of many shellfish, crustaceans and, for that matter, fish in general, the scallop seems to develop its best flavor in cold water. It is generally agreed that the tastiest scallop is the small (2½ to 3 inches) bay scallop, *Aequipecten irradians*, from Cape Hatteras, although it is found as far afield as New Zealand. This species is frequently shipped to the Pacific coast, though the Pacific has plenty of molluscs of its own. South of Cape Hatteras, the East Coast has the zigzag scallop, somewhat comically referred to as the solemn language of Latin as *Pecten zeydii*. It is too small to be exploited commercially (1½ to 2 inches), but as these scallops are usually found in thickly populated beds, the amateur shellfish hunter can quickly scoop up enough for family use.

If West Coast scallops are sometimes compared unfavorably to East Coast scallops, it is perhaps because the latter are frequently fished off California, where the waters are comparatively warm. However, some of the Pacific scallops extend their ranges far to the north, and when they mature in the cold currents coming from the Arctic, they acquire a flavor more enticing than the taste they have farther south. The thick scallop, *Aequipecten irradians*, about the same size as the East Coast bay scallop, has a range running from Monterey Bay to Peru; in Peru, where they are called *cochinitas*, and in Chile, where there are larger scallops, midway between bay scallops and sea scallops, they are often eaten like oysters, raw on the half-shell; natives of these countries are surprised to hear that they are not so eaten in the United States.

A strange statement I find in American sources is that the scallop cannot be found on the market in the shell because its habit of opening it after being taken from the water loses its liquid. This was certainly true in earlier times in the United States, for old cookbooks tell of preparation of scallops cooked in the shell, without removing the animal from it, and also advising keeping the shell for other uses (indeed the name "scallop" for certain dishes comes from the use of shells as their cooking vessels). Scallops are found in their shells in European markets; the Japanese keep the shells for raising oysters, using them as bases for the spat, as Western breeders use tiles.

On the European side of the Atlantic, besides the Pilgrim scallops already mentioned, the species most eaten in France is *Aequipecten maximus*, while the smaller common scallop of Great Britain is *Pecten opercularis*, of which there are beds in the Firth of Forth and the Irish Sea. There are also the even smaller *Chlamys opercularis* and the still smaller *Chlamys mya*, the *vanuxemi* or *patella* of France.

A deep-sea variety is *Pecten magellanicus*, which like other sea scallops is big enough to open a tempting opportunity for fishermen. Small scallops are sold whole, making cheating difficult, but since the big ones are often retailed cut up, unscrupulous seafood sellers can take a cookie cutter of appropriate size and shape and cut pieces out of inexpensive shark meat, and lo and behold — expensive sea scallops!

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Media

NZZ Enters 3d Century

By Calla Comer

ZURICH (IHT) — Mornings in Bern are newsworthy in particular.

It is digested readily along with coffee and rolls by diplomats and government officials regardless of their mother tongue. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, or the NZZ as it's popularly known, is considered re-

quired reading for anyone who's anybody in the Swiss capital.

Dr. Fred Luchsinger, editor in chief of the NZZ, Switzerland's largest, most influential and oldest (it celebrated its 200th anniversary last month) newspaper, says, "The NZZ addresses itself primarily to those readers who want to think and assimilate, rather than those who merely react to assorted stimuli."

In-Depth Reporting

In addition to the NZZ's high reputation at home, the paper has long been in the front rank of international newspapers, more so for the quality of its in-depth reporting than for its classic Swiss graphics. It has a daily circulation of 116,000, 30,000 of which is distributed outside of Switzerland. Luchsinger says that NZZ's 25 full-time correspondents in 30 countries are "not kept on a tight editorial leash" or pressed for "just" superficial stories.

He says that the paper likes to keep its correspondents at their posts for relatively long periods of time to develop expertise in their subject.

Eric Mettler, deputy editor in chief, defends the paper's austere appearance by comparing it to France's *Le Monde*. "If you've got something important to say and you say it well, looks don't count."

The "Zürcher Zeitung" was published for the first time on Jan. 12, 1780. It had four pages in octavo format. Initially, the paper appeared twice weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1821, the paper began to print three days a week and *Neue* was added to the title. Daily editions began in 1843.

6 Days a Week

Zurich's rapid economic development and growing importance as a business center in Switzerland in the late 19th century led the paper to three editions a day. This policy held until 1969 when the number of editions was reduced to two and then one in 1974. The paper appears six days a week. In addition to supplements on the arts, fashion, advertising, education, technology and aviation, the NZZ comes out monthly with a *Swiss Review of World Affairs* in English.

The paper has a tradition of liberal opinion without aligning itself to any particular political party.

Luchsinger says that he's often asked by newsmen from abroad how the NZZ as a newspaper from a small, neutral country has become so internationally prominent and remained independent and profitable.

"The answer is," he says "that capital costs are kept very modest and revenues are constantly used in expanding and improving editorial content."

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Precious metals	200,038,509
Investment securities	439,171,916
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,870,000
Loans, net of unearned income	2,145,108,412
Allowance for possible loan losses	(36,999,480)
Loans (net)	2,108,498,932
Customers' liability under acceptances	263,226,922
Bank premises and equipment	28,555,178
Accrued interest receivable	75,431,170
Other assets	231,082,626
	\$4,413,312,080

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$3,300,267,885
Short term borrowings	99,845,226
Acceptances outstanding	273,696,896
Accrued interest payable	130,693,050
Due to factored clients	217,435,407
Other liabilities	88,329,936

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Common stock	100,000,000
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VFW and Fokker Dissolving Union

EMEN, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — VFW-Fokker, the space firm uniting West Germany's Vereinigte Flugtechnische and the Netherlands' Fokker, has been dissolved and the two will operate independently. VFW will be based in Bremen and Fokker in Amsterdam, the companies announced today.

The relationship was one of the efforts made in recent years to internationalize the aerospace industry. VFW-Fokker was formed in 1974, and the two companies had been working together in joint international undertakings such as the Airbus, Tornado and the Conquest.

The statement said the separation is a "necessary consequence" of a decision to restructure West Germany's aerospace industry. It envisions the union of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) and VFW.

Spokesmen for MBB said that the end of the breakup represented a very

Kaufman's Views Bond Market Still Viable?

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The recent recognition that inflation is not about to disappear is creating havoc in the bond markets. Thirty-year Treasury bonds, for example, declined about 14 percent in the first five weeks of this year.

Some credit markets analysts are concerned about the viability of the long-term bond markets. Among the most concerned is Henry Kaufman, a noted credit market economist and an executive committee member at Salomon Brothers.

He argues that the plunging market represents more than a transitory phenomenon. He views it as reflecting a shift in the structure of the financial markets that will affect the way funds are raised and place an extra burden on the banking system. The following is an excerpt from a conversation between Mr. Kaufman and Karen W. Aronson, financial reporter for The New York Times.



Henry Kaufman

Q: Bond prices have declined dramatically in recent weeks, but does the problem really amount to anything more serious than some portfolio losses for investors?

A: A number of developments have occurred that would suggest that besides falling prices, the depth and breadth of the bond market problem have been diminishing — that the actual structure of the bond market itself may be changing.

Many people had expected inflation to diminish. Instead, we have seen it rise, and seen that the policy posture of the government is not to launch a frontal attack on inflation. On top of that there have been a series of technical, structural changes among markets that have also resulted from the high inflation.

Q: What are those factors?

A: One is that life insurance companies, which typically are big buyers of long-term bonds, are being asked to make many loans against outstanding insurance policies. That prompts money they would otherwise be investing in long-term bonds.

Another is that pension funds and insurance companies have made large commitments to buy mortgages. That also prompts money they might otherwise have invested in corporate bonds and U.S. government bonds.

Third, the United States government itself has become a larger borrower in the long-term bond markets, taking up much of the available credit. Each quarter the government issues \$2 billion in 30-year bonds and \$1.5 billion in 15-year bonds, for an annual total of \$14 billion. Ten years ago the government was incapable of selling any long-term bonds because there was a 44 percent ceiling on what they were allowed to pay, a ceiling that is no longer operative.

Finally, and this is an equally important point, under current circumstances, it is virtually impossible to attract individual investors to long-term bonds. There were large buyers in 1970 and 1974-1975. But in those periods, they did not have the opportunity to purchase money-market certificates or money-market mutual funds. The money-market mutual funds have preempted a lot of money that might otherwise have gone into long bonds.

Q: Why not let long-term rates simply rise to the point where they are attractive to investors?

A: It is difficult to quantify how far yields must rise to draw enough investors back in — particularly with

inflation continuing to rise and with the potential increase in defense spending. If rates go too high, corporations will simply choose not to issue bonds. Throughout the last 12 months, there has been an extraordinary hesitancy on the part of corporations to borrow long-term money, and that was with rates at 8, 9 or 10 percent.

Q: If you are right that there is not a common meeting ground in the rates investors are willing to accept and at which corporations are willing to borrow, where will potential borrowers turn for funds?

A: Unless you change the underlying force of inflation, the long-term bond market will be restructured to include floating-rate bonds and bonds with shorter maturities and faster repayment schedules. Many corporations may also turn to commercial banks for funds. That would reduce the final liquidity for the banking system, since part of their liquidity depends on corporations being able to borrow long (in the bond markets) to pay off bank debt. This could hamper the next period of expansion in the economy, since one prerequisite for expansion is an improved liquidity base — improved balance sheets. We become very vulnerable to a dampening recovery.

Q: With investors' returning interest in the stock market, couldn't corporations raise new equity instead of issuing long-term bonds, as a means of improving their balance sheets?

A: I think there probably is some shift at the margin in the ratio of funds that institutions are allocating for stocks rather than bonds. That will result in some new equity financing. But of the \$125 billion in external financing corporations did last year, less than \$3 billion was in equity; the rest was debt. Sure they could raise that to \$10 billion or \$15 billion. But they cannot suddenly explode the figure to \$30 or \$40 billion or enough to really take up the difference, without affecting supply-and-demand considerations in the market for equities. Besides, with high inflation and limited economic growth at best, there is also a ceiling on the performance of the equity market.

U.S. Economists Wavering

By Thomas C. Hayes
NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — After 18 months of almost universal forecasts of an impending U.S. recession, a growing minority of private economists now expect the economy to continue advancing, or at least to limp ahead, into 1981.

The shift of views is all the more striking coming as it does less than two weeks after the administration officially accepted the recession forecast.

"The outlook for U.S. business, as it has been described by most forecasters for almost a year, now seems to require fundamental revision," wrote Albert Sommers, chief economist of the Conference Board, a private business-research organization, in a report last week. In an interview, he added: "My model has no recession. There is no intellectual base for forecasting a recession."

Lacy Hunt, Fidelity Bank's chief economist, sees a 1-percent downturn in inflation-adjusted gross national product for the third quarter but overall "a stagnant year, with mildly positive growth."

Most Pessimistic
However, most economists remain pessimistic, and the administration's forecasts predicted a mild recession with a 1-percent drop in real GNP.

In the private sector, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Economics, Otto Eckstein of Data Resources, Irwin Kellner of Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Jeffrey Green of Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates are among those who see a drop in real GNP in at least two consecutive quarters.

But Mr. Kellner pointed out: "There is not that much of a contrast between us." Where the optimists see a milder decline, the pessimists see a milder decline.

"I think you'll find that most everybody would acknowledge that we could squeeze through without a technical recession," Mr. Green said.

And Mr. Eckstein said, "We have alternative solutions out there that don't include any downturn at all."

Good Weather
Last week, Mr. Eckstein revised his late-January forecast by postponing the downturn to the second quarter due to "remarkably favorable weather" giving the economy an unexpected lift.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, in its monthly survey, said the economy's "surprising surprise" made it unlikely that a recession would get underway in the current quarter. Still, Morgan explained, "the peckback recession, finally, should stand still long enough to be counted."

Mr. Eckstein said that he saw a 25-percent chance of avoiding a recession in 1980. This possibility depends mostly on consumers' continuing their heavy spending — a prospect that economists generally consider unlikely.

The U.S. savings rate, as measured against individuals' after-tax income, is at its lowest level in 30 years, as consumers have dipped into savings to maintain living standards as inflation-adjusted incomes fell. It plunged from 5.6 percent in June to 2.6 percent at the end of December, "a tremendous decline," Mr. Chimerine notes.

In the last quarter of 1979, the savings rate was 3.3 percent, the first time it had been under 4 percent in any quarter since 1951. By comparison, West Germany's savings rate was 14 percent last year and Japan's above 20 percent.

The economists who predict a recession doubt that the savings evaporation can go much further. The Labor Department has reported that 338,000 people lost their jobs in January, the largest setback since March, 1975.

"While not guaranteeing a recession, the January figures certainly (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

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"While not guaranteeing a recession, the January figures certainly (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Big Board Prices Decline Amid Profit-Taking in Oils

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — Profit-taking on recently strong oil and defense issues depressed New York Stock Exchange prices in heavy trading today despite gains by other natural resources issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.14 to 889.59 and declines led advances by about two to one as turnover expanded to about 59 million shares.

Money market analysts said despite record interest rates in the bond market, credit still appears to be readily available and the Fed may have to tighten to control bank reserves.

This fear was cited by dealers in bonds, whose prices opened weak and continued to fall with long-dated issues down 14 points on the day late in the session. The new 11 1/8's of 2010 were at 98 1/2 compared with 99 25/32 at the opening and 100 18/32 at Friday's close.

The Commerce Department reported after the close that retail sales rose \$1.74 billion, or 2.3 percent, in January to a seasonally adjusted \$78.54 billion.

Kaiser Resources Ltd. said it agreed to sell most of its Canadian oil and gas operations in Dome Petroleum for \$700 million. Kaiser said the price will be applied to repayment of \$322.5 million of debt followed by an offer to Kaiser Resources' shareholders to purchase pro-rata 9 million of its 27 million outstanding common shares at \$43 per share.

Kaiser Resources said the sale will result in a net after-tax gain of about \$230 million.

Galveston-Houston raised the quarterly dividend to 12 cents a share from 10 and proposed a 2-for-1 common stock split.

Electronics Corp. of America declared a 50-percent stock dividend and raised the quarterly payout to 35 cents a share.

Other companies raising the quarterly dividend included Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing to 70 cents a share, Baxter Travenol Labs to 16, Borden to 27 1/2, Domtar to 50, Imperial Oil to 35, Meredith Corp. to 33, Union National Bank of Pittsburgh to 47 and Western States Life (semiannual) to 25.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in millions			
United States			
Charter	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,244	589.2	534.5
Profits	146.7	10.05	40.02
Per share	4.70	0.46	1.56
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	4.3	2.05	2.7
Profits	365.33	23.28	160.01
Per share	12.94	1.09	6.18
Goodrich			
Revenue	775.3	682.0	436
Profits	14.8	20.3	36.40
Per share	0.87	1.20	1.40
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2.98	2.6	13.72
Profits	82.6	70.1	143.3
Per share	4.89	4.39	5.49
Eastman Kodak			
Revenue	2.59	2.31	1.09
Profits	294.7	331.4	45.1
Per share	1.82	2.05	1.17
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	8.03	7.01	4.24
Profits	1.00	902.3	203.7
Per share	6.20	5.59	5.28
Kerr-McGee			
Revenue	755.5	755.5	534.5
Profits	40.39	40.39	40.02
Per share	1.56	1.56	1.56
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2.7	2.7	2.1
Profits	160.01	160.01	118.19
Per share	6.18	6.18	4.57
Safeway Stores			
Revenue	4.36	4.36	3.92
Profits	36.40	36.40	47.89
Per share	1.40	1.40	1.83
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	13.72	13.72	12.55
Profits	143.3	143.3	146.1
Per share	5.49	5.49	5.60
Signal			
Revenue	1.09	1.09	915.7
Profits	45.1	45.1	43.3
Per share	1.17	1.17	0.98
Year	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	4.24	4.24	3.57
Profits	203.7	203.7	160.7
Per share	5.28	5.28	4.17

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

Swiss-Franc Instruments Leadied — Just in Case

JURICH, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Swiss plans to offer special reserve instruments to oil-rich nations could suddenly turn to diversify their reserves into Swiss francs as well advanced, but at the moment, no such desire is evident.

In fact, foreign demand for francs of late has been lower than Swiss National Bank counted, upsetting plans to fight inflation with a slightly stronger currency.

"We were rather surprised" at the "itch in attitude by other countries, one central bank source said, adding that "it appears the Swiss have lost a lot of its fascination."

A senior Credit Suisse official said that ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the uneasy situation in Yugoslavia, demand for francs and Deutsche marks has dropped somewhat.

"There is much less confidence in franc currencies than before," Zurich bank executive said, adding that his clients are requesting North American investments.

The unpredictable world of foreign exchange could usher in a downturn about any time, however, with that in mind, the Swiss are beginning to prepare the next time demand for the franc rises. To buffer the small economy from sharp exchange rate fluctuations, the authorities are preparing instruments that could allow central banks to obtain franc-denominated assets without going

through the foreign exchange market.

Although the Swiss National Bank remains steadfastly opposed to the internationalization of the franc, it realizes that the currency has to a certain extent already become a reserve currency and that the trend is likely to continue. Past estimates have put the annual growth in external demand for the franc at about 7 percent for the last few years.

The hope is that by offering central banks and monetary authorities of chiefly the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries a means of accumulating francs through the Swiss National Bank, Switzerland can achieve some "control" over the process.

Central bank President Fritz Leutwiler has said the options being studied include franc deposits at the central bank, which would bear interest, and franc-denominated interest-bearing notes. Moreover, special arrangements might be worked out with the private Swiss banks, a central bank source suggested, to create government paper that could then be purchased by the OPEC nations.

At this stage, one source explained, the central bank still is months away from making any decision, but the project has assumed top priority in case events dictate a quick move. "As long as the U.S. makes progress in fighting inflation, the danger of further diversification of reserves is rather low," he said.

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Fed's M-1 Growth Slowdown Held Moot

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — In October, when Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker pushed through measures to tighten controls on growth of the money supply, his principal goal seemed to be to soothe fears of explosive increases and the inflation that might result.

Four months later, he has won over part of the monetary community, but not all. For while he has succeeded in controlling the money statistics as promised, a number of economists are arguing that in today's fast-changing monetary world, that accomplishment does not mean what it used to.

They argue that old measures of money have become outdated by vast alterations in financial systems and have been offering increasingly little help in deciphering events.

Behavior of both borrowers and lenders has changed in such highly inflationary times, leading to confusion over what effect higher interest rates, traditionally considered a credit damper, really have. Finally, the fact that the current inflation is tied in part to external events such as world oil prices has led to uncertainty over what impact tighter monetary policy alone can have on inflation anyway.

True Signal?
Thus, the debate in the camps of monetary economists no longer centers on whether the comfortable old measure of money, cash and checking accounts known as M-1, is growing too fast. Few economists believe it is. The question is whether the slowing of M-1 growth really signals the monetary restraint that has become part of the current economic consensus.

New forms of money now appear with regularity, diluting and confusing various attempts at monetary measurement and suggesting that the availability of money is actually increasing much faster than M-1's weekly growth would suggest.

In addition, some economists worry that the monetary base — bank reserves and cash holdings — is growing too rapidly. Expansion in the monetary base is thought to lead to money-supply expansion.

In any case, last week, the Fed in a long-awaited action revamped the monetary aggregates with the aim of providing more relevant statistics (NYT, Feb. 10). Whether this attempt to defuse the debate on what the numbers mean will be successful remains problematic.

The Fed's difficulties are compounded by its extraordinary secrecy and Mr. Volcker's unwillingness to speak in anything but generalities about what various monetary statistics mean. The result is that analyzing policy becomes largely a speculative exercise.

"I think it has become increasingly clear that the Fed has not been effective in moderating monetary growth," said Lacy Hunt, chief

economist at Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank. "I think that's why the economy has remained strong — monetary growth is above the inflation rate."

He reasons that in 1979, M-1 increased 5.1 percent, well within the Fed target of 3-to-6 percent. But three new forms of money were missing: automatic transfer accounts, which move money automatically from savings to checking; "repos," which are corporate funds left on deposit and lent out overnight by banks; and money market mutual funds.

When those forms of money are incorporated, Mr. Hunt argues, the result is an increase of 13.4 percent in 1979. The new M-1-B, which comes close to reflecting Mr. Hunt's measure, shows a faster rate than the old M-1, but still not as fast as Mr. Hunt indicates.

Mr. Hunt's fears of excessive money growth are shared by, among others, Henry Kaufman, a Salomon Brothers economist, who points to unusually rapid increases in bank reserves, or lending base, of late. The compound annual rate of increase was 19.5 percent in the four weeks ending Jan. 2, a jump that could mean bulges in the money supply in the future.

But although the critics have been highly visible, they continue to represent a minority in the economic community. For the most part, economists are pleased with the effects of Mr. Volcker's efforts, even the monetary economists who tend to worry particularly about excessive growth.

"They have tightened a great deal," said monetarist Beryl Sprinkel, executive vice president at Harris Trust & Savings Bank. "I'm very pleased and a little surprised."

"They are doing what they said they would do," said Allan Metzger, co-chairman of the Shadow Open Market Committee, an ad hoc group that in the past has been highly critical of the Fed for not curbing the money supply adequately. "The Wall Street people want to see blood on the street but we can do this with a little pain and no blood," added Mr. Metzger, who is also professor of economics at Carnegie-Mellon University.

When the Fed announced in October that instead of concentrating on interest rates as its guide in conducting monetary policy, it would begin to control the amount of money being created, the immediate reaction was a sharp jump in interest rates. The prime rate hit 15 1/2 percent, far above the old record of 12 percent.

Money Growth Slowed
Money growth slowed sharply. Since October, old M-1 has grown at only a 2.2-percent annual rate compared to a 9.8-percent rate in the previous four months and a Fed target of no more than 4.5 percent.

viewed as moving into recession — house sales dropping, unemployment up at 6.2 percent and slowing consumer credit growth — demand for money is likely to ease of its own accord, so the toughest part of the Fed's job would appear over.

But there remains a perception among some that monetary policy is excessively lenient, due in part to the fact that short-term interest rates, most closely reflective of Fed policy, have now declined about half a point from their peaks, with further sharp declines anticipated if and when the recession unfolds.

(Long-term rates, reflective more of inflationary expectations than Fed policy, have, of course, shot up.)

But Mr. Volcker has tried to explain that declining interest rates are not inconsistent with monetary restraint, that even if monetary policy is held steady, falling demand in a recession would tend to drag rates downward.

"Control of the money supply does not mean stability in interest rates," he said in a recent Chicago speech. "A easing of demands for money and credit in a recession period would be normal and could well be reflected in lower interest rates, particularly if inflationary pressures seem to abate."

Indeed, there is growing concern that the steps taken by the Fed have not yet had their full negative impact.

U.K. Wholesale Prices
LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.K. wholesale prices of manufactured goods rose 2.5 percent in January and were up 17.4 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported today. The provisional index for all manufactured products, not seasonally adjusted, was 187.9 percent of its 1975 base.

consideration of the Japanese firm's request to distribute its vehicles outside Chrysler's U.S. sales network, Reuters reported.

Also, it is understood, Chrysler is close to an agreement for E.F. Hutton, the New York securities firm, to help underwrite all or part of the sale of a \$250-million issue of debentures that would be convertible into common stock. The debentures reportedly would be sold to Chrysler dealers, suppliers and others who already have a financial stake in Chrysler's future.

The Peugeot loan, backed by Chrysler's 15-percent stake in Peugeot-Citroen, together with Mitsubishi Motors' financing, the sale of convertible debentures and other sources, will help Chrysler pay outstanding bills while it rounds up longer-term financing of some \$2 billion. Chrysler must get that before it can rely on \$1.5-billion of loan guarantees offered by the federal government.

It appeared that the major immediate goal — aside from raising cash — of Chrysler's coming negotiations with Peugeot will be to expand Peugeot's role as a supplier of parts and technology to Chrysler.

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10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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(Continued from Page 7)

accept the possibility of one very much alive," Mr. Kellner said. "We see an end to the consumer buying spree." The government also reported last week that the growth of consumer credit had slowed sharply toward the end of 1979.

Mr. Hunt said the nation's low savings rate is the primary reason he expects a downturn in the third quarter to be mild.

Still, Mr. Eckstein contended, it is possible that consumers will keep spending and proceed on a razor-thin savings cushion, which could prove inadequate if times become worse. A savings rate of 3.2 percent or less for the entire year would keep the nation out of recession until 1981, Mr. Eckstein said.

"But in the end, the weakness has to spread," he said. "If there are no savings in the second and third quarters this year, the situation would cry out for dramatic correction in 1981. Inflation will have stayed at about 1 percent a month for a second year and public confidence will be shattered. Then we would be better to have three quarters of negative growth than to stagger through 1980 without any inflation improvement."

Mr. Sommers thinks the economy has departed from the traditional pattern of an up-and-down business cycle that has characterized industrial economies, at least temporarily.

There is a "pervasive sense of a gradually disintegrating business cycle," he said. Consumer spending, capital investment and credit availability are strong and inventories are "extraordinarily" low for an economy supposedly on the verge of recession, he said. While the savings rate is minuscule, interest rates and the money supply are not.

"I'm raising questions about conventional formulations," he said.

"They have not revealed the true strength in consumption. There's an underground-economy aspect here," he said, referring to unrecorded business transactions.

Many of the economists interviewed agree that the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy is not as tight as it appears. Mr. Hunt termed it "illusory" because of the vast amount of credit supplied to business through money-market funds — mutual funds that invest in short-term credit instruments.

Money-market funds assets surged to \$53 billion in January from the year-earlier \$13 billion. They have so far not been included in the money supply figures but will be in the Fed's newly defined M-2.

Mr. Kellner added: "Banks have no trouble securing funds, and businessmen have no trouble borrowing them."

If Fed chairman Paul Volcker lends a renewed assault on inflation by tightening credit further, the chances of a 1980 recession will increase, Mr. Sommers said.

"Those arguing for a recession are expecting a severe Federal Reserve response," he said. "Not only higher interest rates but also a real scarcity of funds. I doubt that this is likely."

The tight inventory situation is another argument against a recession. Warehouse stocks, which usually amount to about 1 percent of GNP just before a recession starts, were extraordinarily high at 2 percent of GNP in 1974. Currently, it is 0.2 percent, which may be a bit too low," Mr. Hunt said. "We've never gone into a recession with that low."

The small inventories suggest that businesses will not have to close assembly lines for long if sales drop. This is one reason that those predicting a recession believe it will be mild.

(Continued from Back Page)

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Return to England

Southampton Buys Keegan

From Agency Dispatches

THAMPTON, England. — Kevin Keegan, the Euro-soccer player of the year this and last, ended speculation of his future today when he said he would return to the First Division with Southampton in an 18 transfer.

Keegan, who joined SV Ham-burg West German champions, Liverpool for \$1.1 million in 1976, ended his three-year contract with the West German club in June. Southampton, which is in the First Division, today dispelled rumors that he might be set to join Juventus with his announcement of the transfer, which is a 18 transfer.

Southampton can't match the money that Juventus, Real Madrid or Barcelona would pay, but Keegan said he will enjoy playing with them.

gan, who captained England and scored both goals in last week's 2-0 triumph over Ireland in European Championship competition.

World Cup a Goal

"There's been a lot of speculation about my future, but I want to play for England in the World Cup (in 1982) and I think it best that I play in English football," he said.

Southampton's manager, Lawrie McMenemy, announced the transfer by saying, "It's a bigger day than our Cup Final win in 1976."

Keegan, 29 years old this month, sat beside Hamburg's general manager, Gunter Netzer, and McMenemy as the transfer was made known.

Netzer, clearly disappointed at losing Keegan, said: "I congratulate Southampton on the transfer. I have known Kevin as a friend and a great player and he will give them everything back."

Heiden, Enke Capture Titles in Sprint Skating

WAUKEG, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Heiden of the United States and Enke of East Germany won three of four events in sprint speed skating championships.

Enke won the 500-meter race Saturday, while Heiden won the 1,000-meter race Sunday.

Enke, a new star in international skating, won the 500-meter race Saturday and the 1,000-meter race Sunday, while Heiden won the 1,000-meter race Sunday.

Borg a Victor in Grand Slam

LA WEST, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP) — Bjorn Borg, the defending champion, continued his mastery over Gerulaitis here yesterday with a 5-7, 6-1 victory in the final of the Grand Slam of Tennis.

Borg, 23-year-old Swede, won his 16th of 17 titles.

Borg, who has won this event for four years, defeated Gerulaitis in the semifinals of the man tournament, while Gerulaitis defeated John McEnroe.

Borg, the three previous Grand Slam winners, sailed through the semifinals almost as easily, beating Connors in the finals all times.

Borg established his dominance in the championship match, won the first eight points and Gerulaitis only three points rolled to a 4-0 edge. Gerulaitis won the next game when he was with a forehand in the baseline. But Gerulaitis gave Borg the set.

The earlier consolation match, Borg defeated Vilas, 8-7, in a tie match.

Bean Wins Hawaiian Golf with 2 Late Birdie Putts

NOLUHI, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Bean fought off late challenges by Lee Trevino and Ed Beal and then made birdie putts on the 18th and 19th holes to win the Hawaiian Open golf tournament by 3 strokes with a score of 266, a tournament record.

Bean, the sixth tour victory for 6-year-old Bean, who started in 1974, won the tournament by 3 strokes with a score of 266, a tournament record.

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Dan Roundfield of the Atlanta Hawks, right, fakes out Robert Parish of the Golden State Warriors and passes instead to Tree Rollins, No. 30, under the basket. The play was frustrated when Phil Smith, No. 20, blocked Rollins' shot in the National Basketball Association game.

Maryland Latest Basketball Victim

Clemson's Home Court Is Its Castle

By Sam Goldaber

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If Auerbach is little of his scouting at Clemson's Littlejohn Coliseum, he might have said the same thing about the Tigers, who have been invincible at home. They beat North Carolina when it was ranked fourth and sixth in the national polls; Duke when the Blue Devils were rated the top team in the country, and Virginia when it was ranked 12th and 15th.

On Saturday, Maryland brought its 17-3 win-loss record and No. 5 and No. 7 rankings to Clemson, S.C., and suffered a similar fate; the Terps were upset, 90-81, as Clemson claimed its 13th straight home-court victory this season.

"We played our worst game of the season," said Ernest Graham, a Maryland guard who made only 3 of 12 shots and had a season low of 6 points. "Give them credit, though, they're a great team in here."

Irish Loss at Home

North Carolina State added to the conference's prestige by ending Notre Dame's 15-game home-court winning streak, 63-55. The defeat was the fourth in 20 games for the Irish, ranked in the top 10 in both national polls.

Led by Charles (Hawkeye) Whitney, the Wolfpack shot 75 percent from the field in the second half. Whitney, a 6-5 senior forward, scored 23 points, grabbed 11 rebounds and collected 5 assists and one steal.

North Carolina State played man-to-man defense for most of the game and when Whitney was matched with Kelly Tripucka, who scored 17 points, he held the Irish forward to two baskets. The victory gave the Wolfpack a 16-5 record.

Elsewhere among the nation's top teams, Clyde Bradshaw forced a Dayton turnover with 27 seconds left and then scored on a 15-foot shot three seconds later to give undefeated and top-ranked De Paul a 65-63 triumph and its 20th victory.

"It's great that we didn't lose," said Ray Meyer, the De Paul coach, who saw his team fall behind by as many as 16 points in the first half and 9 in the second. "We still got the scare of our lives. It's great because we've never had to play from behind and I didn't know if we had the speed to do it."

Two Choices of Coast

The Portuguese water dog stands some 16 to 22 inches at the withers, weighs 35 to 55 pounds, comes in black or brown sometimes marked with white on the muzzle, chest and feet, and wears a rough coat of either wavy or curly fur. Some are turned out in the poodle's "lion clip," but most in America are left to their own shaggy selves. He has been described as a dog of philosophical bent with a jovial disposition.

He is a guard dog, a retriever, a diver and powerful swimmer, a life saver, fisherman and courier. For many generations he was a crew member on Portuguese fishing boats. He dived to retrieve fishing gear or fishermen washed overboard, herded schools of fish into the net and caught those that escaped. He carried messages from boat to boat.

He also stood guard," Mrs. Miller said. "We were told about a fishing cooperative on the Algarve coast where all the boats pooled the proceeds of their catch. If you had a good day and caught 12 flats of sardines, and I was sleeping on the deck and caught only 4, you might not be anxious to give me an even share. So you would cover 6 flats with a tarpaulin. When the cabo, an inspector with an official cap and an air of importance, came along, the dog wouldn't let him aboard. "I think the instinct has survived. Our dogs don't like anybody in a uniform."

Maryland Latest Basketball Victim

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Tsiganov, Russian Skier, Fastest in Downhill Drills

WILMINGTON, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI) — Valeri Tsiganov, a 19-year-old Russian skier, turned in the best overall performance in training today for the men's Olympic downhill race.

But the powerful Austrians, Canadians and Swiss remain unimpressed. These top favorites for the race Thursday skied down most of the way down Whiteface Mountain but eased up at the bottom.

"Why should we all let the others know just how fast we can race this track?" asked Steve Podborski of Canada with a grin.

There were two on-peak practice runs today, with the third and fourth of the mandatory timed training descents scheduled tomorrow.

Tsiganov, only 26th in last season's World Cup downhill standings, was second fastest in the first practice run and fastest in the second, but he seemed to be going all out and was breathing heavily at the finish line.

Anderson Up There

With the favorites concentrating on finding the quickest line down the 3,009-meter track, the U.S. outsiders came through with good practice times.

Karl Anderson was sixth fastest in the first run and fourth in the second and Pete Patterson was 14th and second fastest respectively.

The Austrians got heavily involved in some personal rivalry with Leonard Stock, a reserve who is pushing hard to get on the four-man team. Stock was fastest in the first run, saying, "I went as fast as I could as I know what's at stake."

"Oh well, oh well, we expected Leonard to take a lot of risks," commented Peter Wirsberger.

Olympic Schedule

Transactions

Red Smith

Bring on the Water Dogs

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Westminster Kennel Club's 104th annual show, the most prestigious pooch pageant in America, turns Madison Square Garden into a clamorous kennel today and tomorrow with 2,769 marleyows representing 137 breeds from affenpinschers to wire-haired pointer griffons.

Prominent among those not included is a shaggy, versatile, lovable fisher with hair in his eyes and webbed feet, called the Portuguese water dog, or Cao de Agua.

Ancestor of the poodle, the Irish spaniel and the Kerry blue terrier, the Portuguese water dog is a strain of impressive antiquity that is not yet included on the American Kennel Club's roster of accredited breeds. This isn't because the AKC considers him unworthy of exchanging sniffs with royalty like Ch. Marienborg's Mary Hartman or Ch. Prehude's Echo. It's just that there aren't enough of his kind in the United States and they haven't been in the country long enough to convince the AKC that they're here to stay.

To the Rescue

The Portuguese is an endangered species but not so endangered as it was in 1968, when Mrs. Herbert H. Miller Jr. brought Renaissance to Al Gharb home to New Canaan, Conn., from the Algarve region of southern Portugal. There were then no more than 20 water dogs left in Portugal and Renaissance, 8 weeks old, was the only one of Portuguese stock in America.

Renaissance was aptly named, because she started a renaissance. In 1969, when she approached marriageable age, the Millers imported Anzol du Al Gharb, a male. On June 17, 1971, Chenzee whelped a litter of seven puppies, the first in America. At the eighth annual meeting of the Portuguese Water Dog Club of America yesterday, these figures were reported: 326 dogs distributed in 32 states, 29 breeders, 43 litters.

The 43rd litter, Deyanne Miller said, "was our first all-brown one. The pups were bred by Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. O'Neill in Manhattan, N.Y. We flew the Portuguese flag that day." Colors are often displayed from the Millers' 255-year-old house in New Canaan — the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack because Mrs. Miller is a British citizen, the Maple Leaf because she grew up in Canada, the green, white and orange of Ireland because of her ancestry and the red and green of Portugal.

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"That give the mailman trouble," Herb Miller said. "Sometimes the

fishermen would rent a dog as crew member. His pay was half-a-man's ration of fish. They'd rather eat fish than meat, I think."

"This is Chenzee," Mrs. Miller said as a big dog entered the room. "The matriarch, Renaissance is 11 going on 12, lively, friendly and self assured."

The breed is believed to have come from the Kirghiz area of Russia, not far from the Chinese border, where a Turkish people trained the dogs to herd sheep and cattle. A strain passed to the Berbers who joined with Arabs to conquer Spain and Portugal.

Half the ships of the Spanish Armada had Portuguese water dogs to carry messages from ship to ship. When the fleet was destroyed off the Irish coast, the dogs swam ashore and collaborated with local talent in production of the Irish water spaniel. Some Irish dispute this, being Irish.

In the last 50 years or so, radio communication and technological improvements in fishing methods took over the dog's job on boats.

When Herbert and Deyanne Miller went looking for a dog in Portugal, they found fishermen over 60 who remembered the breed warmly, but they found no dogs until they

arrived at the Algarbora Kennels, owned by Senhora Conchita Cintron de Castello Branco, who was known as the Goddess of the Bullring when she was a torera. They bought Chenzee there.

Putting It Off

Deyanne Miller had bred white poodles. In 1965 her husband read a piece about Portuguese water dogs in The New York Times. "This looks like a poodle but isn't," he said. A kennel in Bedford Hills, N.Y., had some water dogs of English stock but they didn't look like the animal pictured in The Times. The Millers waited until their next visit to Portugal.

Anzol is Herb Miller's dog and accompanies him to his office in New Jersey. It pleases the master that Anzol means "fishhook," or, as a verb, "to be hooked." He is.

"This is the smallest water dog I've ever seen," Mrs. Miller said, carrying in a black armful. "Her name is Trovada de Alvalade, which translates as 'Thunderstorm At Sea With Lightning.' She's 10 years old and has had 30 puppies. She made the Guinness Book of Records by starting with a litter of 9, then having 14, then 15. She retired with a litter of 12."

Nordiques Provide NHL With Respectable Growth

By Parton Keese

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Quebec Nordiques are turning into the best of the National Hockey League's four new expansion teams.

Where optimism and youth were mainly responsible for keeping the Nordiques at a respectable 500 level the first half of the season, talent and hard work were expected to carry them even higher during the last half.

The Nordiques are 3 points better than Hartford and Edmonton and 12 points higher than Winnipeg, the three other clubs that joined the NHL this year following the demise of the World Hockey Association. The Nordiques have been tied with Detroit for 12th place in the overall league standings.

"We had been waiting all year for January," said Jacques Demers, the Nordique coach, "because we thought by then we would have our lineup straightened out and we could start to roll. It looks like we began rolling before that, however."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Philadelphia	37	41	27
NY Rangers	25	21	29
NY Islanders	26	28	28
Atlanta	25	27	27
Washington	14	20	27
Smythe Division			
Chicago	23	34	40
St. Louis	26	22	37
Edmonton	17	21	45
Vancouver	18	28	46
Colorado	14	28	46
Winnipeg	14	28	46

WALDES CONFERENCE			
Norris Division			
Montreal	39	48	19
Los Angeles	22	25	33
Pittsburgh	19	25	49
Detroit	20	24	48
Hartford	17	24	48
Adams Division			
Buffalo	34	45	14
Boston	33	47	14
Minnesota	29	37	21
Quebec	28	38	22
Toronto	22	24	48

Shrug Says It All

"Our great first half give us some breathing room, though. No one expected us to win as many games as we lost," he said of his club's 17-17-6 record through 40 games. If we had had a bad first half, the loss of those two guys would have meant goodbye playoffs."

Can the Nordiques keep up the pace? Demers pointed to the schedule — which is a lot tougher than it was during first half since his team has more games against the better clubs — and shrugged.

"We'll have to earn it," he said of a playoff berth. "We're a good unit now. We don't give up many goals. We have at least one superstar in Real Cloutier, who is a cinch to score 50 goals."

Daily Dose of Hope

Then Demers talked about the WHA, saying: "I really think everyone underestimated the WHA. We had more good and great players than anyone thought. But it's a pleasure to belong to a top organization like the NHL. It's much more interesting."

Maurice Filion, the club's general manager, can attest to that. "With the World Hockey Association," he said, "it was not just survival on a year-to-year basis, we didn't even know if we were going to exist for the next 24 hours."



Soon after Russian athletes arrived at Lake Placid for the Winter Games, Valeri Tsiganov, right, went out for downhill ski practice. Looking on is Phil Mahre of the United States.

Art Buchwald

Can't Tell a Sheikh From an FBI Agent

WASHINGTON — Washington has a real case of the jitters. With all the publicity concerning the FBI sting operation, you just don't know whom to trust any more.

The people it's been hardest on have been the real Arab sheikhs who fit in and out of the capital trying to do legitimate business.

One Sheikh Ali Jarim checked into his hotel the other day and ordered a bottle of champagne and a pound of caviar.

The waiter who brought it up winked at him as he opened the bottle of champagne. "I guess this is pretty good living for you guys," he said to the sheikh. "Of course, it's all taxpayers' money."



Buchwald

Sheikh Ali Jarim said, "I do not understand what you are talking about."

The waiter poked the sheikh in the ribs with his elbow. "Don't worry, Mac. Your secret is safe with me. Where did you rent the duds for the scam?"

The sheikh angrily told the waiter to leave and called up the manager. "This is Sheikh Ali Jarim, and one of your waiters was very rude to me."

"Sorry about that, Jarim, but the Justice Department didn't tell us you were coming, or I would have attended to you myself. Do you need any extra TV cameras or tape-recording machines?"

"I will tell you what I need when I need it. Your hotel was recommended by my brother, Prince Ardir, as the finest in the city."

"We haven't had any complaints. But we're booked solid, so don't expect a discount just because you're using our place for a sting."

The sheikh slammed down the phone in anger. A few minutes later an American oil company executive called up and said he had arranged for the sheikh to have dinner with a charming lady who free-lanced for the refinery division.

A reservation had been made at

one of the best Washington restaurants. The woman picked up the sheikh at his hotel.

As they got to talking, a man came over and said, "My client's willing to make a deal with you."

"I have no idea what you're talking about."

"He'll blow the whistle on three New Jersey mafia capos if you erase the video-tapes of him stuffing your marked greenbacks into his joggings pants."

The sheikh called over the captain. "I don't know what this man wants, but he is bothering me."

The lawyer got up. "Okay, my guy's willing to sing, but we want something in exchange. How about knocking the charges down to 'taking an illegal campaign contribution'?"

The sheikh turned to the woman. "I don't understand what has happened in your city since I was here the last time. I'm trying to invest \$50 million in this town and no one treats me with any respect."

"I'll bet you G-men tell that to all your girls."

"What is a G-man?" the sheikh demanded.

"You're really off the wall, sheikh, or whatever your name is. Hey, there's a pal of mine, Sen. Dingleoff, Poochie, you haven't called me in ages."

"Poochie, this is my good friend Sheikh something-or-another."

"Stay away from me!" Sen. Dingleoff warned the sheikh.

"You're not going to entrap me. I don't want anything from you, and I hope I'm saying it right into your camera."

"I didn't offer you anything," the sheikh said.

"You heard him, everybody," the senator yelled to the whole room. "He didn't take anything. You're all witnesses." The senator then ran out of the restaurant.

"I think I better go back to my hotel," the shaken sheikh said.

"All right," the girl replied. "But first tell me how you people got Dillinger."

The Ordeal of Kathy Morris

A Four-Year Fight Against a Mystery Brain Problem

By Megan Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON (WP) — She remembers looking at people from her hospital bed and seeing them very far away. "Like they were at the end of a tunnel." Colors were different, scrambled a little, a hazy aura of color around a person rather than on them.

Kathy Morris was 22 then, an opera student at the Manhattan School of Music. In the months after she first noticed something was wrong with her head, when she was driving to her brother's house and suddenly couldn't remember where she was going or whom she was going to see, she has had her head opened by a surgeon three times. She lost her ability to speak, walk, read, write or compute, spent months drifting in and out of a coma, strapped to a hospital bed, fed through tubes and imprisoned inside a body that was alternately sedated or ungovernable.

In the four years since her first operation, she has reclaimed many of her motor and mental skills.

She is a slim blonde, with dark blue eyes. Her pictures make her look vivacious and a little hard; they do not portray the fragility and slight nervousness that veil the tough survivor underneath.

The story of her ordeal has been dramatized in a CBS television movie, "Seizure: The Story of Kathy Morris."

Here is a small human drama, told in her flat New Jersey accent and somewhat inarticulate slang, interrupted occasionally while she pauses to "get my words together." It is when she does that, or when she unobtrusively put aside the menu without reading it, that one is reminded of the mysterious mess her brain became. She is also a testament to how little science knows about the brain.

After her first seizure and subsequent admission to St. Luke's Hospital in New York City for tests, she was told she had a benign brain tumor.

During the operation to remove it, her brain unaccountably started to swell. After unsuccessfully trying to staunch the swelling, the doctor decided to close her head. He found that the swelling made this impossible, so he scooped out some of the dead brain tissue. In his frustration, he threw it against the wall of the operating room.

More Swelling

After this operation came about six months of drifting in and out of a coma. Her brain started to swell again, so a shunt to relieve the pressure was inserted into her head. About four months later the tumor was finally removed by the same neurosurgeon, James Hughes.



Kathy Morris: Relearning living.

A year and a half later, she graduated from music school, having successfully completed the final recital for which she had to sing in five languages. Since then she has turned more toward pop music, is planning a tour with a seven-person group and hoping to record an album.

A Book

In between, she was the subject of a book by Charles Mee Jr., who set out originally to write about Dr. Hughes. Mee said that it is unusual for someone to live after the brain swells.

"The assumption is that a blood vessel burst," Mee said, "but that is only a guess. When you're dealing with the brain, you're dealing with the most mysterious thing there is."

Kathy Morris was able to sing even when she couldn't talk. As Mee explained, language functions are apparently managed by the left hemisphere of the brain, the area of Morris' brain that was partially damaged. However, music functions — even lyrics — come from the right hemisphere, which in Morris' case was not damaged.

She has few clear memories of the time after the initial disastrous operation. "I could yell. I remember trying to say 'get me out of here' — [the words that came out] made no sense."

PEOPLE: Ali Calls His Mission To Africa a 75% Success

Retired heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali is back in the United States after a five-nation tour of Africa that he calls "75 percent successful." He went to Africa to help generate support for President Carter's call for a boycott of the Summer Olympic Games unless they are moved from Moscow to the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan. Kenya and Liberia have agreed to go along with the U.S. move, said Ali, who described himself as "just a private citizen doing what I think is right."

Elsewhere on the international front Fidel Castro's tongue embedded in furry cheek — said in a speech to the National Assembly on Cuba's need for 200,000 square feet of lumber: "If in a given moment we send 36,000 troops to Angola, 12,000 to Ethiopia, if we have strongholds in Angola, Guinea, Libya and Iraq, why can't we have 10,000 men and women cutting wood in Siberia to meet our needs? If Siberia has lumber, and the Soviet Union is our sister nation, then those resources are ours. Besides, it's not as hot there."

Salvatore Cotugno, 33, an Italian composer and singer, won the 30th San Remo Song Festival with a romantic song — "Noi, solo noi" (We, only we). It was the first win for Cotugno, who said he dedicated it to "my teacher," Domenico Modugno, winner of several San Remo festivals, one of them with his world-famous "Volare." Modugno did not participate this time. Cotugno won over a field of 20 singers or groups, most of them from Italy.

King Baudouin of Belgium underwent a hip operation to relieve the sciatic condition that has bothered him for 15 years. A medical bulletin issued by the palace said the 49-year-old monarch was in satisfactory condition after the operation and was expected to be hospitalized for about 10 days.

Settling some of the details arising from the recent announcement that Crown Princess Beatrix would succeed her mother, Queen Juliana, on the throne of the Netherlands in April, the royal family announced the princess will reign as Queen Beatrix, ending speculation that she would adopt the name of her grandmother, Wilhelmina. Queen Juliana will revert to the status of princess, passing up the title of queen mother. No collective amnesty will be granted to mark the transfer of rule, as there was upon the marriage of Princess Beatrix to Prince Claus in 1966. Prime Minister Andreas van Agt said prison sentences were now milder and more individually tailored than they were then.

President Carter says he prays every day for the U.S. hostages in Iran, their captors and even the Ayatollah Khomeini — that "one of the most difficult things for us to do is to pray for those who hate us, who desperately use us, who persecute us." New York writer Jerome Goldberg says the president ought to go a step further — for Abraham Lincoln's birthday today. Lincoln proclaimed three nationwide days of prayer and fasting during the Civil War. Says Goldberg, "Maybe Congress and the president should look at prayer never before they battle over more tanks, bombs and draft proposals." That loud "Amen" you hear probably comes from the draftable. As far as Norman Mailer is concerned, picking a president is like making a movie — without the right cast, it's going to be a turkey. "The president is a leading social opera character of American life and it's better for our country if the leading man and lady are interesting people," Mailer said in Amherst, Mass. He taps Ted Kennedy for the role and says, "In my opinion, he is the only possible and exciting candidate we have."

Five years after being evacuated from Vietnam to a British orphanage, 11-year-old Francis Quo is making his debut on the London stage as the prince of Siam. He'll appear at the London Palladium next month opposite Vivian Brynner in a revival of "The King and I." "His acting career began by accident," said the boy's adoptive mother, Violet Gaskin of Slough, explaining that Francis first appeared at the National Theater in a Vietnam war play. "It all went very well and Francis loved it," she said. Now he's got an agent and spends two days a week at rehearsals.

Violinist Itzhak Perlman has received an honorary degree from the North Carolina School of the Arts. And Perlman's parents, Chaim and Shoshana Perlman, received a special award from the school for encouraging their son to overcome a physical handicap. Perlman, 34, has been crippled by polio since childhood.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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